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DAILY JOURNAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1865.

To Correspondents and Others.

No attention will be paid to anonymous communications. Everything intended for insertion must be accompanied by the author's name and address—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of the writer's good faith.

All leaded matter in THE JOURNAL is prepared expressly for its columns. Exchanges therefore, will see the justice of giving the customary credit for such articles or paragraphs as they may see fit to reproduce.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The War.

Lynchburg, which has just been captured by our forces, is the chief town of Campbell county, Virginia, situated on the south bank of the James, about one hundred and twenty miles east of the Blue Ridge. It is the terminus of three important railroads, namely:—the Southside road, the Orange and Alexandria road, and the Virginia and Tennessee road. Previous to the war it had a population of about twelve thousand people, and, with the exception of Richmond, was probably the most important grain and tobacco depôt in the State. No Virginia town of importance now remains under rebel rule.

—Mr. Richardson writes to the New York *Tribune* that there are fifteen thousand of our men still in rebel prisons, suffering in the most intense manner. Without doubt, in the present disorganization of the rebels, their sufferings are largely increased. Lines of communication are cut, supplies are more difficult to procure, and the disposition of rebel prison-keepers is not softened by the news from the front. The first duty of the Government is toward these men, and they must see to it that they are at once fed and clothed and brought within our lines. Let there be a general deliverance of our unhappy prisoners.

—An amusing incident happened during the Virginia campaign. Over four hundred thousand dollars in rebel currency was found in one of the wagons captured by us, which has been extensively circulated among the troops. It was designed for the payment of the Rebel soldiers, and has been appropriated to its legitimate use by the officers and men in paying large numbers of the prisoners who have been brought in. Such conversations as the following are by no means unfrequent:—

"Hallo! Johnny. When were you paid?"

"About six months ago."

"How much do they owe you?"

"Don't know. 'Tain't much 'count any how."

"Here's a couple of hundred. Will that cover it?"

"Yaa's. Thank yer."

"All right. Give the receipt to Jeff. when you see him."

The men offer it with much gravity to citizens along the road in payment for chickens, bacon, flour and other articles, which, with prudent forethought, they previously get possession of. It is received with a feeble, helpless sigh, highly expressive of their appreciation of its value.

—A Nashville letter of the 5th of April, says:—"Thomas's army is pushing on toward West Virginia, and already the advance has attained a point a little more than forty miles beyond Bristol. A constructing corps, numbering 2,000 men, are repairing the Lynchburg and Virginia Railroad, to keep open communication with the rear, and over which the main body of the army is to be transported in the advance toward rebel territory. Our forces have as yet received no opposition, although the rebel authorities are well aware of all movements in progress."

—General Hancock, commanding the national troops in the Shenandoah Valley, in informing the people of that region, in an official order, of the surrender of General Lee's army, hopes that they will regard it, as General Lee himself does, as the first great step towards peace, and tells them that it [illegible] r themselves to decide the amount [illegible] they are now to enjoy. Mos[by] [illegible] is not included in the pa[role] [illegible] warned against giving further [aid] or concealment to guerrillas, [illegible] of the deserters who pass [illegible] ion is said to be very abject. [illegible] these poor fellows are broken by [illegible] and suffering. Many of them, [illegible] time in their lives, are seeking for [illegible]

—The order suspending trade operations within the State of Virginia, except that portion known as the Eastern Shore, and the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, and that portion of Georgia immediately bordering on the Atlantic, including Savannah, has been revoked.

—The *Army and Navy Journal*, speaking of the vicissitudes which have attended the army of the Potomac, says that not a single corps commander of the six who started on the campaign less than a year ago was destined to lead his troops within the lines of Richmond. First, Sedgwick fell at Spottsylvania; then Gillmore and Smith were retired from incompatibility with Butler; then Butler was removed; then Birney, the successor of Gillmore, died of malaria; then Hancock resigned his command on account of the breaking out of an old wound, and undertook the recruiting of a new corps; and finally, Warren was set aside only two days before the capture of Richmond.

Personal.

The Springfield *Republican*, contemplating the possible chance of Mr. Seward's death or retirement, in consequence of his recent injuries, says; "It will be difficult to put in his place a man who will be so eminently useful to the President and to the country, as he has been. Senator Sumner, Charles Francis Adams, Gov. Andrew, Gen. Banks, and Mr. Raymond of New York, are men who are likely to be prominently considered for the dreaded but certainly to be anticipated vacancy."

—The New York *Herald* says that "the time has come for Ben. Wood to cease making an ass of himself. Let him drop his theories about State sovereignty and behave like a sensible man, or else follow his friend Jeff. Davis into Mexico, where lotteries are profitable."

—Antoine Ravel arrived in New York from France on Wednesday. The other Ravel brothers will follow shortly. They will occupy Niblo's Garden this summer with their pantomine performances.

—Davis, Lee, Hunter, Wise, Toombs, Slidell, Mason, and other prominent Rebels, are more than sixty years of age. On the other hand, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Rosecrans, Hancock, and most of the Union officers, are less than forty-five. Young America is triumphant.

—Albert Pike is said to be now living in seclusion at his home in the Indian Nation. He is engaged in writing a history of the present war, which he avows it is his intention to write with as near an approach to impartiality as is possible.

—The correspondence of the New York *Times* says that in a skirmish Gen. Reed on our side, and Gen. Deering on the rebel side, met, and in full view of the forces held a tournament of death, fighting with pistols until almost simultaneously Reed fell dead and Deering mortally wounded. They had once been intimate friends.

—Jeff. Davis was hung in effigy on Boston Common on Wednesday.

—John Minor Botts, Jr., is announced to write for the Richmond paper.

—Col. Hugh Janeway, of the First New Jersey cavalry, was killed in the battle at Amelia Court House, last Monday. He was a young man of great worth and intelligence, belonging to the same class of spirits as Ellsworth, Winthrop and Greble. During one of the battles on the Peninsula, he was shot with five balls, which passed through his body. To the astonishment of everybody, he recovered after months of illness, and has since been uninterruptedly in the field. Had he lived, he would soon have been made a Brigadier for his bravery.

General News.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* has sent a correspondent to the Pennsylvania oil regions, to report facts for the people and not puffs for the oil companies. He seems to give a fair account, and he says that in the Watson Flats, one of the best locations, only five wells out of the one hundred and fifty sunk, are producing enough oil to be profitable. The price of crude oil has fallen one-half in two months; the best wells are exhausted in about nine months; deep boring is now being tried in some of these old wells, but the prospect is uncertain.

—There are two hundred applications for divorce before the judicials of Massachusetts.

—A gentleman in Washington from Georgia thinks there must be at least 1,500,000 bales of cotton in Georgia, and 1,000,000 bales more in Alabama. He has personal knowledge of hundreds of bales which have been buried in the sand for more than a year.

—Two cent pieces were coined last month to the number of 1,300,000.

—Peru is still suffering from the revolution which continues to gain importance throughout the country. The departments of Arequipa, Moquegua, Puno and Cuzco, had declared for the new government. It seems as if the Pezet Administration will be overturned.

—Washington was splendidly illuminated on Thursday night, the exhibition being far ahead of any display of fireworks since the British burned the city down during the war of 1812. Everybody was in a good mood for rejoicing, and they made a night of it.

—The emigration from Europe to the United States promises to swell to an unusually full tide during the present season. Three thousand nine hundred and twenty-four persons were landed at the port of New York by steamships and sailing vessels from the 1st of April to this date.

—A piece of ground has been purchased in Philadelphia, preparatory to the erection of a Home for Old and Destitute American Mechanics. The late George Hayes made a bequest for the purpose, which will form the basis of the present effort. A plan of the building has been adopted.

—All new dies made at the United States Mint for coining money are to bear as a national motto, "In God we Trust," in accordance with the special act of the last Congress.

—A night or two ago the residence of Mrs. Fitzhugh, in Fairfax county, Virginia, was entered by several persons and robbed of silver plate, a gold watch, and other articles of value. All the efforts of Mrs. F. and the other women in the house were ineffectual to prevail upon the persons to desist. Mrs. Fitzhugh is an aunt of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

—Thousands of tons of horse chestnuts go to waste in this country every year, and yet on the Rhine horse chestnuts are used for fattening cattle and for feeding milch cows, and 100 pounds of dried nuts are estimated to be equal in value to 159 pounds of average hay. Another authority makes them equal, weight for weight to oat meal.

—Hamilton G. Faust has left Washington with authority to open the First National Bank at Richmond. It will [illegible]ration in ten days.

The earliest account of the assassination of President LINCOLN *and Secretary* SEWARD *and the first dispatch from Secretary* STANTON, *will be found among the night telegraphic dispatches on the third page.*

✝

Slavery and treason have demanded of the American Republic a great and final sacrifice. For four mournful years, on the battle-field and in the hospital, she has poured out the noble blood of her brave children and offered up the precious lives of her patriot-citizens. But a sacrifice of blood still more noble, of a life still more precious, was needed to make the oblation complete. This last, this fearful offering has now been laid upon the nation's reeking altar. ABRAHAM LINCOLN IS DEAD.

The shaper of the Republic's destiny, he was murdered on the day when that destiny was finally moulded in the matrix of Truth and Justice. The savior of the Republic's life, he yielded up his own just as the Republic's existence was forever secured. The Commander-in-Chief of our long-battling armies, he sank in death at the very moment when those armies had achieved a lasting triumph. In him was typified, more than ever before in any single individual, the cause of Human Liberty, and he perished in the hour which saw that cause victorious. He so guided the course of events, that out of the bitterness of Slavery a whole race entered into the blessedness of Freedom, and echoes of the chains which he had broken had not yet died away. Through a night of storm and terror he steered the trembling ship of state, and when the morning dawned upon the vessel sailing with its costly freight through a placid sea, the hand that had saved it became powerless. Who shall say that his life was not complete? Who shall say, that since that other Good Friday eighteen hundred years ago, when murderous men struck at the existence of Divinity itself, a riper life has been ended by a fouler blow?

The universal signs of sorrow attest the depth and breadth of the people's grief. The saddened nation clothes itself in black. The church bells toll a requiem which makes the sorrow-laden air still heavier. Sable festoons adorn with gloomy decoration our streets and squares. The minds of men are filled with a woe which the death of a father or a brother could not have evoked. But there is a mourning still more appropriate to the occasion than these outer signs or inner feelings. Let us mourn the dead President by being worthy of his greatness. Let us resolve that the Liberty which he saved shall never again be lost, that the fetters which he sundered shall never again be joined, that the Union which he restored shall never again be broken! Let us live for Human Rights as he lived; let us die for them, if need be, as he died!

The Great Republic's head is gone; the Great Republic's heart is broken. GOD HELP THE GREAT REPUBLIC!

THE OIL REGIONS.

A History of the Oil Millionaires—What the Oil Country Used to be—Who First Struck Oil—Col. Funk and Jim Tarr—The Egbert Brothers—Rouse.

[FIRST ARTICLE.]

It is proposed in these articles to give a brief sketch of a few of those men who were pioneers in the oil business of Pennsylvania, and who have been most successful therein—their past and their present. Venango county, which embraces within its limits most of the now oil producing territory, was originally granted to the Holland Land Company. Most of its territory came down to its present owners from H. J. HUIDEKOPER, one of the agents of this Company. The land was so poor that it remained unsettled long after the Western wilderness had begun to "blossom as the rose." Finally, about the year 1800, a few enterprising men came into this wilderness to engage in lumbering. Previous to the development of oil, this region furnished to the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys vast quantities of lumber. Every spring and fall freshet carried down with it thousands of rafts to the principal cities far below. But when Col. E. L. DRAKE, of Connecticut, induced by the surface indications, put down the first well, with a spring board for an engine, and found oil at the depth of sixty-nine feet, all was changed in the twinkling of an eye. This occurred August 29th, 1859, whence the new era of North Western Pennsylvania dates. In such a region we would hardly expect refinement and education, but rather a strong arm and an adventurous spirit. In this we are not mistaken.

Col. DRAKE, who first struck the fountain rock, from which have since gushed such vast streams of wealth, was himself permitted to enjoy only a view from afar of the oil Canaan. Others gathered the harvest, while he still lives in Titusville, a poor man.

Next to Col. DRAKE, Capt. A. B. FUNK was perhaps the earliest oil pioneer. In early times he ran a keel boat up and down the Allegheny River, and was afterwards promoted to captain on a small river steamboat. As a lumberman he was quite prosperous, and at the time of the oil development, owned a steam saw mill not far from Millsburg, near the headwaters of Pit Hole. Soon after DRAKE's discovery, he leased a farm of McELHENY—now called the Funk Farm—on Oil Creek, for the purpose of boring for oil. He soon, June 1861, obtained the first flowing well; and a little afterwards a second—the Empire—flowing three thousand barrels per day. Tanks were built for this well, and soon filled; all the barrels—then scarce—that could be obtained were filled; a reservoir in the earth was made, which was filled, and Capt. FUNK estimated that two hundred thousand barrels flowed away into the creek. This was the greatest oil well ever known. It flowed fifteen months, a part of the time while oil was worth about ten cents per barrel. Several other flowing wells, among which the Buckeye, flowing six hundred barrels, and the Harding, flowing three hundred barrels, were "struck" afterwards, on the same farm. Capt. FUNK died last fall at Titusville, leaving property estimated at two millions and more. His family still live at Titusville in the finest residence there. Capt. FUNK is said to have been an intelligent and upright man, and was highly respected.

"JIM TARR," former owner of the celebrated "Tarr Farm," about whose eccentricities many stories are told, was, when the oil excitement broke out, eking out a poor livelihood by raising producing nothing better, and by hunting and fishing on Sundays, and occasional services as raftsman when a good job offered. His farm was mortgaged for four hundred dollars, and being unable to pay, he was about to let it "slide," when oil was found on his farm—which he had leased for half the oil—and the incumbrance was quickly removed from the property. The celebrated Woodford and Phillips Wells, each producing for a while over two thousand barrels daily, and several other large wells have been, and some are still located upon this farm, which has had no superior upon Oil Creek. In December last, TARR sold out his entire interest for two millions of dollars it is said, and now lives on a farm near Meadville in this State. TARR is said to be very illiterate—it is in fact stated that he can neither read nor write—but very jolly in a crowd of men of no higher order than himself. Although a man so deficient in mental acquirements himself, he exhibits a vein of good sense in giving his children the best of advantages, and some amusing stories are told about his faith in the power of money to endow those children with a capacity to learn. But with such gossip my pen has no dealings.

The EGBERT brothers, five in number, have been perhaps as successful in the oil business, at least as any *one* family. Two of them were physicians, and the rest farmers in Warren county, Pennsylvania. The "*Old Doctor*," (as Dr. ALBERT EGBERT, the elder of these disciples of ESCULAPIUS, is familiarly called, to distinguish him from his brother, the "*Little* Doctor,") came to Venango county about '58, a little previous to the oil excitement, with a few medicines and some grit. Being in a remarkably healthy community, he had only a fair practice. He was, when he came here, five hundred dollars in debt. After much hard riding the debt was canceled and the Doctor found himself one thousand dollars ahead, which he invested in twenty-two acres of land on Oil Creek. Half of his interest [illegible] the result was the Maple Shade Well, the Jersey, and the Keystone wells, flowing each at first from eight hundred to two thousand barrels per day. In November last the "Coquette" commenced flowing, and is now the largest flowing well in Pennsylvania, producing six hundred and forty barrels per day. This celebrated farm has been the source of great riches to its owners. Dr. EGBERT sold out a portion of his interest and moved to his native county of Mercer, where he now lives on a farm in true baronial style. He is laying out parks and in other ways endeavoring to realize his ideal of a splendid country seat of the English style. With all his wealth, a friend recently told me that the "Old Doctor" declared to him that his happiest days after all were those when he was riding on horseback with his saddle-bags of medicine, over the hills, through the vallies and forests of Venango county, making his five dollars per day. The value of the farm, which he bought for one thousand dollars, is now estimated at *twenty-eight millions*. The Doctor is reputed worth five millions. The "Little Doctor," Mr. C. EGBERT, brother of the one just mentioned, and called the "oil millionaire," lives yet in a neat, unpretending house, near the Coquette well, but finds his happiness in oil, more than in pills. The other brothers have also won large smiles from fortune.

Mr. ROUSE—I do not recollect his initials—formerly a lumberman at Enterprise in Warren county, Pennsylvania, leased or bought the BUCHANAN farm, the present site of Rouseville, where Cherry Run joins Oil Creek, and with MITCHELL and BROWN was very successful. One day in 1861 they "struck" a well which flowed one thousand barrels per day. Thousands of barrels ran into the Creek before tanks could be provided. Amidst the excitement the gas and oil in some way not known, took fire. The gas exploded like powder, shaking the earth for miles. The fire, fed by gas and oil, is described by eye-witnesses as one of the most fearfully and awfully grand of which we have any record. Forty lives were lost,—twenty-two being instantly burned to death—and among them Mr. ROUSE, proprietor of the well. He lived long enough to make a will, in which he gave property, now valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to Warren county, Pennsylvania, where he formerly resided, one half being for the benefit of the roads and the other half for the support of the poor of the county.

PLUMER, PENN., April 10, 1865.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A Brief Record of the Deceased President's Life.

Abraham Lincoln, eleventh President of the United States, was born in a part of Hardin county, Kentucky, which is now included in La Rue county, February 12th, 1809. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went from Berks county, Pennsylvania, to Rockingham county, Virginia, and from there his grandfather Abraham removed with his family to Kentucky about 1782, and was killed by Indians in 1784. Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham, was born in Virginia, and in 1806 married Nancy Hanks, also a Virginian. In 1816 he removed with his family to what is now Spencer county, Indiana, where Abraham, being large for his age, was put to work with an axe to assist in clearing away the forest, and for the next ten years was mostly occupied in hard labor on his father's farm. He went to school at intervals, amounting in the aggregate to about one year, which was all the school education he ever received. At the age of nineteen he made a trip to New Orleans as a hired hand upon a flat boat. In March, 1830, he removed with his father from Indiana, and settled in Macon county, Illinois, where he helped to build a log cabin for the family home, and to make enough rails to fence ten acres of land. In the following year he hired himself at twelve dollars a month to assist in building a flat boat, and afterward in taking the boat to New Orleans. On his return from this voyage his employer put him in charge as clerk of a store and mill at New Salem, then in Sangamon, now in Menard county, Illinois. On the breaking out [illegible] war, in 1832, he joined a vo[lunteer] [illegible] and to his surprise was elect[ed] [illegible] promotion [illegible] than any [illegible] for three months in the [illegible] was in the same year [illegible] Demo- for the legislature [illegible] election cratic, he was [illegible] only seven precinct gave [illegible] store, against him. He next [illegible] Post- which was not pro[illegible] master of New Sal[em] [illegible] to study law by borrowing from [illegible] lawyer books which he took in [illegible] returned in the morning. The [illegible] portion of county offering to depu[illegible] the county, his work which was [illegible] chain and a Mr. Lincoln procure[d] [illegible]. In 1834 treatise on survey[ing] [illegible] highest he was elected to [illegible] elected in vote cast for any [illegible] 1836, 1838, and 18[40] [illegible] -1837, received license to practice [illegible] an office in moved to Springfield [illegible]. He rose partnership with Major [illegible] and was rapidly to distinction in [illegible] jury trials, especially eminent as an [illegible] politics, He did not, however, [illegible] leader but continued for many [illegible] was several of the Whig party in Illi[nois] [illegible] elector, and as times a candidate for Pres[idential] [illegible] State, to- such in 1844 he canvass[ed] [illegible] of Henry gether with part of Indiana [illegible] to large Clay, making almost [illegible] representa- audiences. In 1846 [illegible] District of tive in Congress fr[om] [illegible] Monday of Illinois, and took his [illegible] voted for the December, 1847. In Congress [illegible] and peti- reception of anti-slavery [illegible] for commit- tions; for motions by [illegible] stitutionality of tees to inquire into [illegible] and the ex- slavery in the Di[strict] [illegible] trade in the pediency of abo[lishing] [illegible] prohibiting District; for [illegible] from Mex- slavery in the territor[ies] [illegible] favor of the ico. He voted forty [illegible] Wilmot proviso. [illegible] abolishing slav- fered to the House [illegible] the slave owners from the [illegible] United States, provided a majority of [illegible] of the District should vote for the accep[tance] of the proposed act. He opposed the [annexati]on of Texas, but voted for the loan bill to [enable] the Government to defray the expenses of the Mexican war. He voted also in favor of river and harbor improvements, in favor of a protective tariff, and of selling the public lands at [lowe]st cost price. He was a member of the National Convention of 1848, and advocated the nomination of Gen. Taylor. In 1849 he was candidate for the United States Senate, but the legislature was Democratic, and elected Gen. Shields. After the expiration of his Congressional term Mr. Lincoln applied himself to his profession till the repeal of the Missouri compromise called him again into the political arena. He entered with energy into the canvass which was to decide the choice of a United States Senator in place of Gen. Shields, and it was mainly to his exertions that the triumph of the Republicans and the election of Judge Trumbull to the Senate was attributed. At the Republican National Convention in 1856, by which Col. Fremont was nominated for President, the Illinois delegation ineffectually urged Mr. Lincoln's nomination for the Vice-Presidency. On June 2d, 1858, the Republican State Convention met at Springfield, and unanimously nominated him as candidate for United States Senator in opposition to Mr. Douglas. The two candidates canvassed the State together, speaking on the same day at the same place. The debate was conducted with eminent ability on both sides, and excited unusual interest. In the course of this debate Mr. Lincoln said, in reply to questions from his antagonist:—"I do not now, nor ever did, stand in favor of the unconditional repeal of the fugitive slave law. I do not now, nor ever did, stand pledged against the admission of any more slave States into the Union. I do not stand pledged against the admission of a new State into the Union with such a Constitution as the people of that State may see fit to make. I do not stand to-day pledged to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. I do not stand pledged to the prohibition of the slave trade between the different States. I am impliedly, if not expressly, pledged to a belief in the right and duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in all the United States territories." He said further in explanation of these answers:—"In regard to the fugitive slave law, I have never hesitated to say, and I do not now hesitate to say, that I think, under the Constitution [illegible] nothing to say in regard to the existing fugitive slave law, further than that I think it should have been framed so as to be free from some of the objections that pertain to it, without lessening its efficiency. And, inasmuch as we are not now in an agitation in regard to the alteration or modification of that law, I would not be the man to introduce it as a new subject of agitation upon the general question of slavery. In regard to the other question, of whether I am pledged to the admission of any more slave States into the Union, I state to you very frankly that I would be exceedingly sorry ever to be put in a position of having to pass upon that question. I should be exceedingly glad to know that there would never be another slave State admitted into the Union; but I must add that, if slavery shall be kept out of the territories during the territorial existence of any one given territory, and then the people shall, having a fair chance and a clear field, when they come to adopt their Constitution, do such an extraordinary thing as to adopt a slave constitution, uninfluenced by the actual presence of the institution among them, I see no alternative, if we own the country, but to admit them into the Union. In regard to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, I have my mind very distinctly made up. I should be exceedingly glad to see slavery abolished in the District of Columbia. I believe that Congress possesses the Constitutional power to abolish it. Yet as a member of Congress I should not with my present views be in favor of endeavoring to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia unless it would be upon these conditions:—1. That the abolition should be gradual. 2. That it should be on a vote of the majority of qualified voters in the District; and 3. That compensation should be made to unwilling owners. With these three conditions, I confess I would be exceedingly glad to see Congress abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and, in the language of Henry Clay, 'sweep from our capital that foul blot upon the nation.'" The result of the election was a vote of 125,275 for the Republican candidates, who were pledged to the election of Mr. Lincoln, 121,190 for the Douglas candidates, and 5,071 for the Lecompton candidates. Mr. Lincoln had thus a majority of more than 4,000 on the popular vote over Mr. Douglas; but the latter was elected Senator by the Legislature, in which his supporters had a majority of eight on joint ballot.—On May 16th, 1860, the Republican National Convention met at Chicago, and on May 18th began to ballot for a candidate for President. The whole number of votes was four hundred and sixty-five—necessary to a choice, two hundred and thirty-three. On the first ballot Mr. Seward received one hundred and seventy-three and one half, Mr. Lincoln one hundred and two, Mr. Cameron fifty and one half, and Mr. Bates forty-eight, while the rest were scattered among several candidates. On the second ballot Mr. Seward had one hundred and eighty-four and one-half, and Mr. Lincoln one hundred and eighty-one. On the third ballot, Mr. Lincoln had three hundred and fifty-four, Mr. Seward one hundred and ten and one-half, Mr. Dayton one, and Judge McLean one-half a vote. The nomination of Mr. Lincoln was subsequently made unanimous on motion of the chairman of the New York delegation. His election and inauguration followed. Since those events the story of his life has been the history of the nation.

GLEANINGS FROM THE PRESS.

A Heavy Capture.

The following is an extract from a letter in the New York *Times*, dated at Jettersville, Virginia, April 5th. It appears that Col. M. H. AVERY, of this city, had a large share in the transaction alluded to:—

This morning, Davies' brigade, of the Second Corps, moved out to Painesville, and two miles from that place, on the Amelia Court-house road, ran into the head of a rebel wagon train, ten miles long. A dash was at once made, and without much difficulty the following captures were made:—

Five Whitworth field-guns and caissons complete.

Three hundred and twenty prisoners, besides three Colonels and ten other officers. Col. Hark, formerly Chief of Artillery on Van Dorn's Staff, and more recently on Bragg's, was one of the Colonels.

Robert E. Lee's headquarters' wagon.

Longstreet's headquarters' wagon and flag.

One hundred and fifty horses and five hundred mules.

Nine flags of different kinds.

Two hundred and fifty wagons destroyed, and several hundred negroes were brought in. The rebel infantry coming up, Davies was forced to retire, leaving the balance of the train.

While returning, the enemy made an attempt near this station to recapture the guns, but unsuccessfully. In the skirmish that took place I regret to state Col. Hugh Janeway, of the First New Jersey Cavalry, was killed, and Maj. Thomas, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, was wounded. The fatal wound received by Col. Janeway was the eleventh received during this war.

Gen. Davies' brigade is composed of the following-named regiments: First New Jersey, Col. Janeway; First Pennsylvania, Maj Falls; Tenth New York, Col. Avery, and Twenty-fourth New York.

As Col. Avery brought the trophies to this station, the display was an exceedingly interesting one. The soldiers looking on gave frequent cheers; the prisoners did not seem to be disturbed—in fact, they rather liked the display; but the negroes brought in were highly delighted, and frequently in their rejoicing shouted, "De day of Jubilee hab come at last!"

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Terrible Calamity!

DETAILS OF THE ASSASSINATION.

Wilkes Booth the Murderer.

Reception of the Sad News.

Mourning in the Metropolis.

Sherman's Final Movement Begun

THE NATION'S GRIEF.

Abraham Lincoln Dead.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15.

To Major General Dix:—

Abraham Lincoln died this morning at twenty-two minutes after seven o'clock.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y. of War.

Details of the Overwhelming Disaster—Wilkes Booth the Murderer—How the Plot was Conceived.

WAR DEP'T., WASHINGTON, April 15—4:10 A. M.

To Major-General Dix:—

The President is insensible and sinking rapidly. Secretary Seward remains unchanged. Frederick Seward's skull is fractured in two places, besides a severe cut in the head. The attendant is still alive.

Major Seward's wounds are not dangerous. It is now ascertained with reasonable certainty that two assassins were engaged in the horrible crime. We think Wilkes Booth to be the one that shot the President, and the other a companion of his whose name is not known, but whose description is so clear that he can hardly escape. It appears from a letter found in Booth's trunk that the murder was planned for the 4th of March, but failed, because the accomplice backed out until Richmond could be heard from. Booth and his accomplice were at the livery stable at 6 o'clock, and left with their horses shortly before that hour. It would seem that they had been for several days seeking a chance, but for some reason it was not carried into effect until last night. One has made his way to Baltimore, the other has not yet been traced.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

How the Mournful News was Received in New York—Sorrow and Rage of the People.

NEW YORK, April 15, 9 A. M.—Intense sorrow is depicted on all countenances at the horrible events that occurred in Washington last night, and the grief of all good men is apparent everywhere at the demise of the President. No flags were hoisted this morning until the state of the President was known, when they were [illegible]

The Latest—Death of Assistant-Secretary Seward and Possible Death of his Father—The Assassins.

NEW YORK, April 15—12 M.—Up to this time we have received nothing from Washington but details of the assassination, containing no new facts. Orders have been issued by telegraph to prevent the escape of the assassins into Canada. Frederick W. Seward has died from his injuries. Secretary Seward can hardly survive.

SHERMAN.

The Advance of our Army in North Carolina—Speech of its Great Commander—A Skirmish.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The *Herald's* Goldsboro correspondent says Sherman's army commenced its advance on the ninth, moving in three columns, under Howard, Slocum and Schofield.—During the rejoicings over the news from Richmond General Sherman was called out by his troops, and he addressed a few words to them, saying that he was informed that Richmond had been captured and that Lee was flying in dismay. He said that Grant wrote him that he was pursuing Lee and he hoped Sherman would press Johnston. The soldiers cried, "We will! we will." Sherman told his soldiers that he did not mean to let Johnston rest.—Johnston has evacuated Raleigh, moving west and leaving the town in possession of Hampton's cavalry. On the evening of the 10th Howard's mounted infantry were attacked by some rebel cavalry, which, however, were soon dispersed with a loss of one hundred men and two pieces of artillery.

J. DAVIS'S DYING SPEECH.

A Proclamation from Danville—The Rebel Chief Keeping up his Courage.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The following is the substance of Jeff. Davis's last proclamation, dated Danville, April 5th:—"The General-in-Chief finding it necessary to make such movements of his troops as uncover the approaches to Richmond, it would be unwise to conceal the moral and natural injury to our cause resulting from the occupation of our capital by the enemy. It is equally unwise and unworthy of us to allow our own energies to falter and our efforts to become relaxed, however calamitous they may be. For many months the largest and finest army of the Confederacy, under the command of a leader whose presence, inspiring equal confidence in the troops, has been greatly trammeled by the necessity of keeping watch over the approaches to their capital, and has been forced to forego more than one opportunity for enterprises."

ITEMS BY TELEGRAPH.

Matters in Alabama—The Last Act of President Lincoln—News from North Carolina.

A Rebel dispatch, dated Augusta, April 5th, indicates that Alabama is overrun by Union cavalry, under Wilson and other commanders, moving towards Mobile. Gen. McCook's forces are reported to have burned Red Mountain Iron Works and the village of Elkton, and tapped the telegraph at several places and sent dispatches to Rebel officers. Two columns of Yankee cavalry are reported advancing upon Columbus, Mississippi. The same dispatch reports that the Rebel steamer Gertrude, with a cargo valued at $2,000,000, was sunk in Spanish River near Mobile.

The New York *Herald's* Washington special says that President Lincoln yesterday revoked the passes of Hunter, Letcher and other leaders to visit Richmond. The President is willing to have a Convention on the 2d inst., but would not wish to have it controlled by these men.

The Danville *Register* of the 5th says:—"Breckenridge, the rebel Commissary General, and other officers, are expected to reach this city on the 6th."

The New York *Herald's* correspondent says:—"An expedition lately went up the Chowan river, North Carolina, and captured Windsor and Murfreesboro. The ram which the rebels were building at Halifax, was destroyed. The ram Albemarle has been raised and found to be not seriously injured."

The same journal's Goldsboro correspondent has a report from Raleigh saying, Gov. Vance will call the North Carolina Legislature to repeal the secession ordinance.—The New York *World's* Goldsboro correspondent of the 10th says:—"The Raleigh *Confederate* of the 5th says, the city was fired by a mob of the lower classes. The 6th Virginia Reserves were left to protect the people, but were unable to do so. The mob robbed some of the larger ware houses and stores."

SECOND EDITION.

Half-past Three O'clock.

The Nation's Affliction.

Serene Death of the President.

Excitement at the Capitol.

More Traces of the Assassin.

Efforts to Effect His Arrest.

Accession of President Johnson.

General Grant in Washington.

ASSISTANT-SECRETARY SEWARD NOT DEAD.

THE DEATH.

The Last Mournful Scene.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The President breathed his last closing his eyes as if falling to sleep and his countenance assuming an expression of perfect serenity. There were no indications of pain, and it was not known that he was dead until the gradually receding respiration ceased altogether.

The Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the [illegible] Presbyterian Church, immed[iately] [illegible] ascertained that life was ex[tinct] [illegible] bedside and offered an impr[illegible] was responded to by all [illegible] then proceeded to the [illegible] Lincoln, Capt. Robert [illegible] the Private Secretar[y] [illegible] ing, where [illegible] solation of the [illegible]

Surrounding [illegible] Stanton, Welles, [illegible] Postmaster-General [Denn]ison, [illegible] tant Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] Assistant Secretary of the Inte[rior] [illegible] Halleck, General Meade, Senators Sumner, [illegible] Andrews, of New York; Gen. Todd, of Dacotah; John Hay, Private Secretary; Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois; Gen. Farnsworth, Mrs. and Miss Kenny, Miss Harris, Capt. Robert Lincoln, son of the President and Dr. E. W Abbott.

THE ASSASSINATION.

An Official Order—The Fugitive Murderers Flying to Canada—Proofs Against Them.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL'S BUREAU, WASHINGTON, April 15—9:10 A. M.

It is believed that the assassins of the President and Secretary Seward are attempting to escape to Canada. You will make a careful and thorough examination of all persons attempting to cross from the United States into Canada, and will arrest all suspicious characters. The most vigilant scrutiny on your part and the force at your disposal, is demanded. A discription of the parties suspected to be implicated in the murder will be telegraphed to you to-day, but in the mean time be active in preventing the crossing of any suspicious individuals.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed.) N. L. JEFFERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen., Acting Provost Marshal Gen.

Further Particulars—Efforts to Arrest the Guilty Parties—State of Affairs at the Capital.

The assassin of President Lincoln left behind him his hat and a spur. The hat was picked up in the President's box, and has been identified by parties to whom it has been shown as the one belonging to the suspected man, and accurately described by other parties not allowed to see it before describing it. The spur was dropped upon the stage, and that also has been identified as the one procured at a stable where the same man hired a horse in the evening. Two gentlemen who went to the Secretary of War to apprise him of the attack on Mr. Lincoln, met at the residence of the former a man muffled in a cloak, who, when accosted by them, hastened away. It had been Stanton's intention to accom[illegible] striking down the Head, the Heart and the Arm of the Country.

As soon as the dreadful events were announced in the street, Superintendent Richards and his assistants were at work to discover the assassin. In a few moments the telegraph had aroused the whole police force of the city. Mayor Wallach and several members of the city government were soon on the spot, and every precaution was taken to preserve order and quiet in the city. Every street in Washington was patroled at the request of Mr. Richards. Gen. Auger sent horses to mount the police. Every road leading out of Washington was strongly picketed and every possible avenue of escape was thoroughly guarded.

Steamboats about to depart down the Potomac were stopped, the *Daily Chronicle* says, as it is suspected that this conspiracy originated in Maryland. The telegraph flashed the mournful news to Baltimore, and all the cavalry was immediately put upon active duty. Every road was picketed, and every precaution taken to prevent the escape of the assassin. A preliminary examination was made by Mr. Richards and his assistants. Several persons were called to testify, and the evidence, as elicited before an informal tribunal and not under oath, was conclusive to this point.

The murderer of President Lincoln was John Wilkes Booth. His hat was found in the President's box and identified by several persons who had seen him within the last few days, and the spur which he dropped by accident after he jumped to the stage was recognized as one of those which he had obtained from the stable where he hired his horse.

This man (Booth) has played more than once at Ford's Theater, and is of course acquainted with its exits and entrances. The facility with which he escaped behind the scenes is thus easily understood. The person who attacked Secretary Seward left behind him a slouched hat and an old rusty navy revolver. The chambers were broken loose from the barrel, as if done by striking, the loads were drawn from the chambers, one being but a rough piece of lead, and the other balls smaller than the chambers, wrapped in paper as if to keep them from falling out.

Assistant Secretary Seward Still Alive.

NEW YORK, April 15, 12:30 P. M.—Dispatches just received from Washington say that Frederick Seward is not dead but in a critical condition.

Gen. Grant on His Way to Washington.

BURLINGTON, New Jersey, April 15th.—Gen. Grant left Burlington for Washington at 6 o'clock this A. M.

(Signed) MRS. U. S. GRANT.

Public Mourning at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, April 15.—The intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward caused the most profound sensation in this city. Business is suspended, public and private buildings are hung with emblems of mourning, bells are tolled, and a public meeting is to be held at three o'clock this afternoon, on a call of the Mayor. The expression of sorrow is universal in this community.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Andrew Johnson Takes the Oath of Office.

WASHINGTON, April 15—12 M.—Andrew Johnson was sworn into office as President of the United States by Chief-Justice Chase to-day at 11 o'clock. Secretary McCulloch, Attorney-General Speed and others were present. He remarked; "the duties of this office are now mine; I will perform them, trusting in God."

An English Opinion of the Inaugural.

The London *Saturday Review*, in its issue of March 18th, says of President LINCOLN's inaugural address:—

If it had been composed by any other prominent American politician, it would have been boastful, confident, and menacing. The actual document is mournful, religious, and humble, and it expresses no sentiment of anger or unkindness even to the armed enemies of the Union. The President regards both combatants as the instruments and victims of a just retribution for a common crime. Four years ago, as he says, neither North nor South foresaw coming events, although an insoluble difficulty involved the necessity of war. Both accept the same fundamental faith and morality, and Mr. Lincoln declines to judge his adversaries, in the knowledge that he may himself be judged. His unshaken purpose of continuing the war until it ends in victory assumes the form of resigned submission to the inscrutable decrees of a superior Power. Mr. Lincoln has probably never read Wordsworth's poems, but mournful experience has taught him to reproduce, with remarkable identity of thought and feeling, the well-known paradox of the poet:—

"Thy most dreaded instrument
For working out a pure intent
Is man arrayed for mutual slaughter:
Yea, Carnage is thy daughter."

There is no reason to doubt Mr. Lincoln's perfect sincerity; and his earnest belief in the doctrines which are held by the great majority of his countrymen will give additional weight to his warning voice.

From Yesterday's Third Edition.

MATTERS IN RICHMOND.

Weitzel Superseded by Ord.

Pacification of the South.

Proceedings in the State Senate.

Railroad Fare Bill Passed.

FROM RICHMOND.

General [illegible]

[illegible] Rumors were afloat this [illegible] been removed because the [illegible] proved of his action in granting [illegible] the rebel Virginia Legislature, but these are now contradicted.

Gen. Ord having made Richmond the headquarters of the Army of the James, takes command, outranking Weitzel.

Gen. Lee arrived in Richmond on Wednesday, and proceeded immediately to his home.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Passage of the Increased Fare Bill in the Senate.

SENATE—APRIL 14.

Bills Passed:—To incoporate the Hober Association of Exempt Firemen; to authorize the New York Central Railroad Company to increase their fare.

Mr. FOLGER moved to recommit this latter bill, with instructions to amend, to prevent discrimination of through freight as against way freight.

Mr. CHRISTIE said the amendment met the approbation of the friends of a few. Agreed to by unanimous consent.

Mr. FOLGER moved to further amend that the company shall in no case charge way passengers a greater rate of fare than is charged to through passengers, save an additional charge of one-fifth per cent as a recompense for selling tickets.—Lost.

Mr. BELL moved to amend that the road shall make returns to Commissioners of Canal of all freight carried, to impose some rate of tolls during the season of navigation as is now charged on the Erie Canal. Lost by a vote of 12 to 20.

Mr. FOLGER moved to regulate the charges of freight. Lost—12 to 20.

Mr. FOLGER moved to further amend that the same facilities shall be granted to all express companies making applications to the road as is now engaged by the American Express Company—lost, by 14 to 18.

Mr. HAYT moved to amend that the net income over seven per cent. shall be expended for the improvement of the road, rolling stock, &c.—lost, by 13 to 18.

Mr. BAILY moved to amend by changing time 12 to 18, as follows:—

Ayes—Allaben, Ames, Angel, Beach, Christie, Cornell, Cozens, Dutcher, Fields, Havens, Humphrey, Laimbeer, Munger, Murphy, Shafer, Smith, Strong, Woodruff—18.

Nays—Allen, Andrews, Bailey, Cole, Cook, Folger, Hastings, Hayt, Hobbs, Julland, Low, White, Williams—13. Recess.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Virginia Politics—The Reduction of the Army.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says:—"It is is believed here in certain quarters that the proposition for the return of Virginia to the Union covers an effort of the States Rights politicians of that State to obtain possession of the State Goverment.

The order for the reduction of the army has spread consternation among the political Generals, who, it is understood, are to be first thrown overboard.

Gen. Grant keeps himself secluded since his arrival in the city. He has had several interviews with the President and the head of the War Department. The most comprehensive measures for the pacification of the South are known to be in contemplation.

FROM MEXICO.

Reported Defection of a Republican Army.

CAIRO, April 14.—New Orleans advices of the 8th inst. are received. The *True Delta* claims to have official intelligence that Gen. Pheagens, commanding the chief army of Juarez in Central Mexico, has abandoned the contest, and his whole army have given up fighting and returned to their homes.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Non-Recognition of the Mexican Empire.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Some of the foreign journals have reported that it is the intention of our Government to acknowledge the Mexican Empire. A recent act of the President does not, however support that assertion, for he has recognized Jose A. Godoy as Consul of the Mexican Republic at San Francisco.

ITEMS BY TELEGRAPH.

Sherman's Movements—Explosion at Sea.

Advices just received from Goldsboro [illegible] that Sherman's army moved on the 10th inst.

During the passage of the Corsica from Havana to New York, a barrel of spirits, while being lowered into the hold, slipped its fastenings and fell. The storekeeper, John Hughes, taking a lighted lamp into the hold, the spirits took fire and an explosion followed, killing Mr. Hughes and wounding F. McNeal so badly that he died, and three others were also injured.

TO LET.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1ST, STORE No. 68 East Genesee street, in the Myres Block. Enquire of A. MYRES. Office No. 5 Courier Building. ap11 dtf

TO RENT—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY—The Store No. 45 North Salina street, next door to the County Clerk's office. Also the Rooms above, occupied the last ten years as a Daguerrean Gallery. Also for sale, the Vacant Lot in the 3d Ward, corner of Jaycox and Lodi streets. Enquire of D. S. & S. P. GEER, 59 North Salina Street. ap3 d3w

TO RENT, OR FOR SALE—The Three Story Brick House, with basement, No. 67 James Street. Hard and soft water pumped in the kitchen, (without expense,) two fine Cellars, Gas Fixtures complete, and a Parlor Furnace which heats two stories of the house. Enquire at 13 Lock Street, corner of James. Syracuse, March 30. dtf J. MANNING.

TO LET. ONE HALF, WITH THE WORK ROOM, OF A VERY DESIRABLE STORE, Nicely adapted for a Gentlemen's Furnishing OR CLOAK ROOMS. Please address N. M. O., Syracuse. ap12 dtf

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—The Special Term appointed to be held at Syracuse, on the 15th inst., will not be held; but motions will be heard at an adjourned Special Term, to be held at Syracuse, on the 25th, at 10 A. M. The Equity Causes will be heard at the Circuit and Special Term, to be held at Syracuse, May 2d, 1865. Dated Syracuse, April 4, A. D. 1865. ap12 d1d CARROLL E. SMITH, Clerk.

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DAILY JOURNAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1865.

HANS EULER.

"Hark, child—again that knocking! Go, fling wide the door I pray;
Perchance 'tis some poor pilgrim who has wandered from his way.
Now, save thee, gallant stranger! Sit thee down and share our cheer;
Our bread is white and wholesome,—see! our drink is fresh and clear."

"I come not here your bread to share, nor of your drink to speak.
Your name?" "Hans Euler."—"So! 'tis well: it is your blood I seek.
Know that through many a weary year, I've sought you for a foe:
I had a goodly brother once: 'twas you who laid him low.

"And as he bit the dust, I vowed that soon or late on you
His death should be avenged; and mark! that oath I will keep true."
"I slew him; but in quarrel just. I fought him hand to hand;
Yet, since you would avenge his fall,—I'm ready, take your stand.

"But I war not [illegible] homestead, by this hearth [illegible]
Not in sight of those—my dear ones,—for whose safety I have bled.
[illegible]
[illegible] Tyrol has [illegible]

So forth they fared together up the glorious Alpine way;
Where newly now the kindling east [illegible] the glorious day!
And as they mounted with them, as he rose in all his pride, [illegible] Euler for [illegible]

[illegible] on every home, the soul of [illegible] freedom shed!

Both gazed in solemn silence down. The stranger stayed his hand.
Hans Euler gently pointed to his own beloved land:
"'Twas this thy brother threatened; such a wrong might move me well.
'Twas in such a cause I struggled:—'twas for such a fault he fell."

The stranger paused: then, turning, looked Hans Euler in the face;
The arm that would have raised the sword fell powerless in its place.
"You slew him. Was it, then, for this—for home and fatherland?
Forgive me! 'Twas a righteous cause. Hans Euler, there's my hand!"

THE TALISMAN.

The Court of Francis I. was one of the gayest and, perhaps, one of the most corrupt, that the French annals have ever chronicled. Not even the purity and goodness of the virtuous Queen Claude could purify the tainted atmosphere which the king absolutely reveled in. His motto was, "A court without ladies, is a spring without roses;" and he issued a command to the court nobles to bring their wives and daughters. By some it was considered a privilege, by others it was received with doubt and dread. It was dangerous for the queen to have a young and beautiful lady-in-waiting, unless she kept her closely about her own person; and the courtiers' wives did not escape the persecutions of Francis.

At a castle in Brittany, a young married pair had taken up their abode, retired from the bustle and confusion of the gay world beyond them. Its owner, the Seigneur de Chateaubriand, had married the lovely Francoise de Foix, the sister of Gaston de Foix. The bride was only fourteen years of age, yet young as she was, she was content and happy in her retirement. So long as her husband shared it, nothing disturbed the pure current of her life. They had been married but little more than a year, and a little child had already added to their joys. When in their quiet [illegible] they congratulated each other that they, at least, were not in bondage.

Not long, however, was this security to last. The scion of two illustrious houses, Jean de Laval de Montmorenci, Seigneur de Chateaubriand, was too important a personage to be released from the duties pertaining to the French nobles. The summons came like a thunderbolt upon Chateaubriand. It was like death to leave his young wife in the lonely castle, by herself, and join a circle whose pleasures he had no heart to share. And the alternative was even harder to think of. To carry his young and beautiful wife into the society of such men and women as Francis kept around him, was an insupportable thought. There was no help for him. He could not resist the king's summons, and the poor young countess must remain in Brittany until he could obtain leave to return.

The terrible hour of parting came—it came with passionate tears. Francoise clung to him as if in the embrace she would live and die, and he clasped her to a bosom that was torn with prophetic anguish, for he knew that he would be urged to send for her. For a moment he almost wished that they might die there together. But mortals cannot die when they will, and life is too sweet to resign when trouble that may be half imaginary comes.

During those few brief moments of exquisite anguish, the young count had thought of a way in which he might evade the king's command to take his young wife with him to court. Knowing that Francis would not scruple to stoop to meanness and duplicity in order to gather around him the flower of youth and beauty, he procured two beautiful rings, of a very peculiar shape and workmanship, and precisely alike.

When the parting hour arrived, he placed one on the finger of the countess, and bade her observe that he wore its mate.

"My darling," he said, "there is no doubt that your absence will be observed and commented upon at court. I cannot openly disobey the sovereign's command to send for you if he thus wills it, but even he will not disregard your inclinations sufficiently to force you to his presence, if you decide to refuse. I may be under the painful necessity of writing to you to join me, but you must answer in the negative, pleading your love of retirement and domestic duties. If I find that it would be safe and pleasant for you to come to me, I will write enclosing this ring; otherwise let no entreaty, even written by my own hand, induce you to leave the castle."

The grief of the young wife was inconsolable. Truth to say, the prospect of months of separation [illegible] the old dreary castle was not very inviting [illegible] mere child of scarce fifteen years, but her husband's will was law, and she promised never to attempt joining him without the ring was sent.

A sad parting and a dreary journey for the poor count. Inwardly he cursed the corruption existing at a court where a subject dared not introduce a wife or daughter, lest she be led into some snare.

His manner was so disturbed as he rode on towards Amboise, where Francis now held court, that it attracted the attention of his old confidential servant Pierre. Full of sympathy for his master's evident sorrow, he strove to console him, and the count found relief in communicating to his humble friend the fears that beset him, and the expedient he had adopted to make known his wishes to the countess.

Arrived at Amboise, Francis welcomed him warmly; but looked around, as if expecting to see some one else.

"You must have forgotten something, count," said the king, in a tone which made Chateaubriand's heart quake within him. "Where is the beautiful young countess, of whom I have heard such glowing descriptions? Surely you have not been so rash as to leave such youth and beauty unprotected!"

The count stood uneasily, as Francis turned a penetrating gaze upon his face.

"Ha! is it so, count? Your countenance is a telltale. It says, plainly, 'I would rather shut her up at home than bring her hither.' But this shall not avail you. The Countess Montmorenci de Chateaubriand *must* ornament our court. Do you mark my word?"

"I [illegible] do, your majesty. But, believe me, the countess w[illegible]ll be miserable to leave her child."

"Ah, I had fo[illegible]otten our little new-born subject. Well, bring h[illegible] hither, and I will be godfather to the urchin. W[illegible] must have the mother, at all events."

The count bit his lip with [illegible]xation, until the blood came. His ingenious expe[illegible]dient had already come to nought; yet he was no [illegible]less eager to try it. At the king's words of banter, [illegible] which he easily construed into earnest, he mere[illegible]ly bowed, and said—

"Sire, I will write to the countess to-day, and beg her to set out to-morrow."

Worried and anxious, Chateaubriand walked not alone from the presence-chamber. He took the path leading to a retired part of the gardens, and was proceeding to a little summer-house in which he knew that writing materials were always kept, intending to write to Francoise, and charge her [illegible] to forget what he had told her of [illegible]. While near the summer-house, he was surprised to see his old servant Pierre pass from it, followed by the Duke of Guise. This man had been very zealous in stimulating the king to summon the countess; and, therefore, Chateaubriand felt that he might have been tampering with Pierre in regard to her. They did not perceive the count, and he laughed at his own fears; but often, during the day, a nameless suspicion would start up in his mind, and give him a wretched heart-pang—he knew not why. [illegible]

[illegible]

"Of course the ring is not here," she said, forgetting that the ring was her husband's secret, and that she had no right to speak of it to the servant.

She opened the missive, and uttered a perfect shriek of delight.

"He wants me to come, Adelaide! He sends for me. Look! the ring!" [illegible]

[illegible] the poor deceived little [illegible] preparations to quit a [illegible] must never return! [illegible] though he was a [illegible] master had never [illegible] generosity and [illegible] must have made Pierre ashamed [illegible] it before him. This fault was avarice. It made him a ready tool in the hands of the Duke of Guise, whose curiosity had been deeply aroused to know why the young wife had not been willing to appear at court.

He had sought Pierre on that fatal morning, and, by dint of his broad gold pieces, had won him to disclose his master's secret.

"Now, my good fellow, said the duke, after learning it, "you must take that ring from the casket, long enough for a jeweller to examine it. He will not miss it; and, if he should, you can pretend to find it after a short search."

"But for what object, my lord duke?"

"Only for sport, my good fellow."

Pierre's lips quivered.

"I would not have told you, had I known," he cried.

"No harm is done. You can refuse, if you choose; but this heap of gold is not yours in that case."

Pierre gazed on the shining heap, and the temptation was too powerful not to be deliberated upon at least.

The duke saw his hesitation.

"Why, you silly fellow—what harm can possibly accrue from so slight an act? The King will see that no evil comes to you through this."

"Ay, but my kind master! To play a trick upon him who is generosity and goodness. No, my lord duke, I cannot, indeed I cannot."

The duke took up the glittering pieces, and stood, dropping them from one hand into the other. The sunlight gleamed into the little summer-house, through a window in the room, left open for ventilation, and the ray found its way to the gold. Pierre saw it, and looked at the man who held it.

"You are an honest servant, Pierre," said the duke. "I would I had such about me; but my varlets would take the teeth from my head, if they could make money by them. What do you say? Will you come and see that they do not utterly fleece me?"

Pierre looked troubled.

"If I do this thing, I shall be ashamed to look the count in the face, so I will accept your offer, my lord duke."

"Then you *do* accept," said the duke, throwing down the golden tempters into a heap once more.

It was all settled. Pierre stole softly into the count's room that night, and carried away the [illegible] conscious master had opened his eyes, and had placed it in the casket without discovery. But Pierre was haunted by the thought that he would yet be found out, and trembled when the jeweller brought the ring—a perfect duplicate of the count's—and desired him to take it to the Duke of Guise, for whom Pierre had ordered it.

"Well, my good fellow, you have only one thing more to do, and that is to contrive that the ring shall go to your mistress in the next letter the count sends her. And here are five broad pieces for your pains. See that it is done well."

"Pierre," said the count, as his servant was leaving him for the night, "there is a letter to the countess on my escritoire, which I forgot to seal. You must do so, and give it yourself to the courier early in the morning."

Pierre obeyed, but the ring was sent also. When the Count awoke, Pierre was nowhere to be found, and a strange valet performed the duties of his place. Chateaubriand was overwhelmed with astonishment and grief. At length he received a message from Pierre, in which he told him that he had committed a crime, which had induced him to leave the country, and that he would see him no more. Probably his remorse was too great for him to enter the Duke's service, as he had promised.

"Foolish man," exclaimed the Count. "I would have screened him from all harm, if he had confided in me."

A greater misfortune than Pierre's defection awaited the Count. The court was removed from Amboise to Chambord, for the purpose of hunting in the forests, and Chateaubriand there received the news of his wife's arrival. He sprang upon his horse, not stopping for the briefest apology to the noble huntsman who had accompanied him that morning, and, in a paroxysm of wounded pride, amazement and regret, he rushed into his wife's presence, upbraiding her with her disobedience to his strongly expressed wishes.

"What does this mean then?" asked the distressed and mortified wife, holding up the two rings.

"It means, I suppose, that you have had one made to deceive me," was the answer.

"O, Jean, Jean! you are cruel. Here is your letters, in which you command me to come, and here is the ring. I am innocent. I swear, before God and the saints, that I have never caused my ring to be imitated, and no eyes but mine have seen it, save those of my trusty Adelaide."

Poor, fond, trusting child! She was disbelieved, accused of deception, and was taken to the queen's levee, that [illegible] in a state almost bordering on distraction. Her emotion only made her look more beautiful and interesting, and a few days convinced the court that Chateaubriand and his lovely wife were not on the best of terms.

Pitying the beautiful countess, for her husband's evident displeasure towards her without any apparent cause, the courtiers were continually devising new and varied amusements to cheer the broken-hearted beauty. She became the star of the court. Her youth and inexperience rendered her more likely to be spoiled with the adulation she received; and, in a fit of despair, she fell into the very snares from which her husband might have saved her. He had been threatening to imprison her in the gloomy old castle at Brittany, where she could look back upon her gay life at court, and reflect if she had gained or lost by her deception. That night she fled to other arms to escape the dreaded captivity in the grim old castle, and Chateaubriand returned, cheerless and desolate, to its retirement, to dwell upon his injuries; forgetting how he had wronged his wife.

Had it not been for his child, he would have sunk beneath the wreck of his happiness. The King had been mistaken in supposing the infant a boy. Alas! shame falls heaviest on the most helpless, and the poor girl's inheritance was the shame of her mother.

A shadow, o'er those halls.
Crept year by year: meantime the child,
On whose first flowering thoughts no parent smiled,
A gentle girl, and yet deep-hearted, grew.
Into sad youth; for well—too well—she knew
Her mother's tale. Its memory made the sky
Seem all to joyous for her shrinking eye;
Checked on her lip the flow of song, and flushed
Her cheek to pale.

—While about to cross a ferry in Scotland some years ago, a great number of men and women were on shore anxious to get over. The boatman said only ten could go at a time with safety; sixteen, however, in spite of all his remonstrances, crowded into the tiny boat, heedless of danger, till they were into the strong current, when the ferryman expressed grave doubts of their safety. A female passenger, in a little got somewhat resigned to her expected fate, and calmly exclaimed, "Weel, its a great mercy if we are drooned that there are sae mony o' us thegither."

THE BAKER OF NAPLES.

Menico was a brave and diligent lad. Every morning—it was in the year 1750—he might have been seen in the streets of Naples, as he went from house to house, carrying all kinds of bread and pastry. He took the basket on his head, filled as full as he could carry, and did not return until it was quite empty.

Menico's father was an industrious man, who had always placed before his son a good example. He had formerly lived in Aversa, but not being blessed with much success in business, had removed to Naples, thinking that in so large a city he would be more fortunate; and so, indeed, it proved. Menico had, however, helped him much, if he was small and could accomplish only little. His cheerful face and active manner pleased the people, and the business grew larger all the while. They knew the little carrier would always be there at the exact time, with his freshly baked loaves, and a pleasant "good-morning" so that they were truly glad to see him.

But it is tedious work to carry bread from house to house, and all the more so when one must pass through the rutine every day. Therefore, the little Menico sought to pass the time by singing and trilling all along his route. If he had heard a little air that pleased him, he was not easy to forget it; and if he knew no song, he hummed some melody to himself. In this way he was always gay and happy, for singing lightens the human heart, and his work was done the quicker, too, and the customers liked the little singer better every day, which, to be sure, quite pleased his father. The honest baker also knew how to prize the cheerful humor of his son; and if it sometimes seemed that Menico was less gay than usual, he grieved seriously about it. The longer time that Menico carried bread around, the more his passion for music grew; and that which in the beginning had so well pleased his father, because it was to his advantage, commenced to do him injury, for whenever Menico heard a song, he stopped and listened to the end. Every pretty voice proved, therefore, more or less the baker's loss.

Among the customers was the well-known and famous singer, Aprile, who was served first, for he was fond of good, fresh baking, and never murmured at the price. One morning Menico carried the accustomed bread to this great singer. He ascended the steps, passed through a darkened entrance-way, and was about to knock as usual, when he heard this splendid singer just in the full inspiration of his most lovely song. Menico was all ear. With the closest attention he followed him through the song, and to be free from interruption, crept into the darkest corner of the entrance. It is hard to say what would have become of the bread, for Menico thought only of the glorious music that he heard, and surely at that moment the song proved no advantage to the baker.

All at once a sweet voice awakened Menico from his pleasant dreams. "Well, Menico, what are you doing here?" asked Theresa, the housekeeper of the singer.

"Oh, is it you, Theresa?"

"Yes, it is I, but what are you doing in this corner? Your bread lies at your feet. Is anything the matter, Menico?"

"With me, Theresa? Oh, no; nothing ails me. I only heard that beautiful song."

"But no one is singing now."

"Yes, I know; but it seems to me as if I should always hear it."

"But you have often heard him before, and for all that, have not let your bread fall down."

With these words Theresa stooped and picked up the bread that Menico had let fall. "Do you see," said she, turning to the singer, who at that moment opened the door, "in what manner Menico has delivered his bread?"

"So, young sir," said Aprile, "is this the way you treat your father's customers?"

"Oh, master, forgive me!" said Menico, without losing his presence of mind, "it was not my fault."

"Well, perhaps you may dare to blame me for the bread lying upon the ground."

"That is quite right, master; it was you who caused it to fall. Why do you sing so beautifully?"

"Wait, young fellow; I will teach you to jest in that manner," said Aprile, as he grew quite angry.

"No, no, sir; I do not jest. I came here quietly with the bread upon my head, but your song is to blame for letting it fall. I did not even know it until Theresa told me. But I beg of you, kind sir, please say nothing to father of it."

Aprile observed the boy more closely, and his cheerful, modest mein seemed to please him well. "Come in here with me," said he kindly, leading him into the room. Aprile sat down, while Minico remained standing before him, cap in hand, waiting patiently for what would happen.

"You heard me sing," asked Aprile.

"Yes, master; and that was the reason I let my bread fall on the ground."

"It gives you great pleasure, then, to hear music?"

"Oh! indeed, I would like to hear it forever, but I must help my father in the business, and then there is no time to spare. [illegible] father calls me his nightingale."

"What can you sing?"

"Not much. Yesterday I heard a song, but do not know if I remember it."

"Well, let us hear it, my son."

Menico coughed, stood up straight, and then began. Hardly had Aprile heard the first notes, when he cried out, "Well done, my little virtuoso; what you sing is from 'Caraciella.'"

"From whom it is I do not know, master."

"Well done, so far. Go on."

Menico sang farther, and so well that when he had finished, Aprile said to him, "Come right away with me, my son."

"But where will you take me to, master? I must return home."

"I will take you to your father."

"Thank you, sir; he will not scold me then because I have been so long away."

"Do you like your work?" asked Aprile of the boy, as they went along together.

"I would rather learn music," answered the boy earnestly.

Silently they pursued their way until they reached the dwelling of the baker. "Good morning, Signor," cried out the singer to Menico's father.

"Welcome, sir," replied the baker, bowing low before his famous patron. "What has procured me the extraordinary honor of this visit?"

"Your son, whom you see here, is the cause. Tell me, could you easily find another boy to carry your bread around?"

"Certainly, sir; that is quite an easy thing to do."

"Well, attend to it, for from this day on your son shall live with me."

"I, master?" cried out Minico, as he shouted aloud for joy. "Am I to be your pupil?"

"Yes, my son, and you will do me honor," and turning to his father, he contined, "To-morrow, send your little Minico with his clothes to me; you shall soon hear more of him. Adieu till then." He kissed the boy, pressed the father's hand, and went away.

The joy which reigned in the baker's house is not easily described.

And what became of Menico? Do you know the name of the musical composer who, amongst many others, has written the beautiful opera, "Il Matrimonio?" This is Domenico Cimaroso, the baker boy of Naples. You see he did his master honor.

JASON CREEL.

The mists of the morning still hung heavily on the mountain-top above the village of Redcliff, but the roads which led towards it were crowded with the varied population of the surrounding country, from far and near. At Aylesbury the shops were closed, the hammer of the blacksmith lay upon its anvil; not a wagon of any description was to be seen in the street; and even the bar of the tavern was locked, and its key gone with its proprietor towards the cliff, as a token of an important era, which was without a parallel in the annals of the place. And save that here and there a solitary head looked through a broken pane in some closed-up house, with an air of sad disappointment, or the cries of a little nursling were heard, betokening that, in the general flight, it had been left in some unskillful hands; or, mayhap, here and there a solitary and ill-natured schoolboy was seen, or a not less ill-natured dog, either seeming but half appeased by the privilege of a holiday, granted on condition of staying at home—the whole village exhibited a picture of desertion and silence which had been unknown before. But, in proportion as you drew near the ponderous cliffs, in the midst of which the little town of Redcliff was situated, you mingled again in the thick bustle and motion of the world, of men and women, the boys, and horses, and dogs, and all living, moving, and creeping things that inhabit this wild district of Pennsylvania.

The village itself was crowded to overflowing long before the sun had gained a sufficient altitude to throw its rays upon the deep valley in which it lay. There the bar of the inn was crowded, and the fumes of tobacco and whiskey, the jingling of small change, and the perpetual clamour of the throng, were sufficient to rack a brain of common flexibility. In the streets there was a greeting of old and long-parted acquaintances; the bartering of horses; the settling of old accounts; the buffoonery of half-intoxicated men; the clatter of women; the crying and hallooing of children and boys, and barking and quarreling of strange dogs. To look upon the scene, to mingle with the crowd, to listen to the conversation, or to survey the countenances of the assembled multitude, led to no satisfactory solution of the cause for which this mass of heterogeneous matter was congregated.

Within the walls of the old stone goal, at the foot of the mountain, a different scene had been that morning witnessed. There, chained to a stake in the miserable dungeon, damp and scarcely illuminated by one [illegible]ight, now lay the emaciated form of one [illegible]nal doom seemed near at hand. A few [illegible]efore his wife and little daughter had [illegible] hundred miles to meet him once mo[illegible] threshold of the grave; they met, [illegible] gloomy vault the hymn ascended [illegible]ing sun; and the goaler, as he list[illegible] melodious voices of three persons wh[illegible] looked upon as the most desolate and lost [illegible] the wide world, almost doubted the evi[illegible]enses, and stood in fixed astonishment [illegible] massive door. Could these be the voic[illegible] murderer and a murderer's wife and chi[illegible]

The brief and [illegible] interview had passed, however, and the [illegible]tunate ones had loudly commended [illegible] keeping of their heavenly [illegible] to face the assembled multitu[illegible] scaffold, and they, as they said, to ret[illegible] weary journeys to their sorrowful home. [illegible] convict, worn out by sickness and watchin[illegible]

His name wa[illegible] Creel, his place of residence said to be [illegible]. He had been taken up while travelin[illegible] the northward to his home, and tried a[illegible]victed at a country town some miles distan[illegible] murder of a traveler, who had borne hi[illegible]pany from the lakes, and was ascertained [illegible] large sum of money with him, and w[illegible] found in the room in which they both [illegible] a country inn, near Redcliff, with[illegible] Creel had always protested his [illegible]aring that the deed was perpetrated [illegible]hile he was asleep; but the circums[illegible]inst him; and, although the mon[illegible] found on him, he was sentenced to be [illegible] and had been removed to the old stone g[illegible] Redcliff for security, the county goal bei[illegible]ed unsafe. This was the day the executio[illegible] to take place, the scaffold was already erec[illegible] crowd pressed round the building, and fren[illegible]ries of "Bring out the murderer!" we[illegible]

The sun at [illegible] told the hour of eleven, and there could be [illegible] delay; the convict's cell was entered by [illegible] in attendance, who arouse him w[illegible]mation that all was ready for him wi[illegible] bade him hasten to his execution; [illegible] laid hands upon him and pinioned him tig[illegible] while he looked towards heaven in wild a[illegible]shment, as one new born, and only said, "T[illegible] dream! the dream!"

"What dream, [illegible]?" said the sheriff. "You would do [illegible]ness if you would dream yourself [illegible] this disagreeable business."

"I dreamed, [illegible] the convict, "that while you read the dea[illegible] to me on the scaffold, a man came thro[illegible] and stood before us in a gray [illegible] whiskers, and [illegible] sang distinctly, 'Th[illegible] Lewis, the murderer of the traveler.'"

The officers and the goaler held a short consultation, which end[illegible] determination to look sharply after the [illegible]an in gray, with the white hat, accompanied [illegible] many hints of the resignation of the prisoner, and the posibility of his innocence being [illegible] by a supernatural agency. The prison d[illegible] cleared, and Creel, pale and feeble, with hymn-book in his hand, and a mein all meekn[illegible] and humility, was seen tottering from the p[illegible] to the scaffold. He had no sooner ascend[illegible] it, than his eyes began to wander over the [illegible]st concourse of people around him with a s[illegible]ny that seemed like faith in dreams; and, wh[illegible] the sheriff read the warrant, the convict's a[illegible]ety seemed to increase; he looked, and look[illegible] again; then raised his hands and eyes a mo[illegible] towards the clear sky, as if breathing his la[illegible] ejaculation, when lo! as he resumed his first p[illegible]ition, the very person he described stood with[illegible] six feet of the ladder! The prisoner's eyes c[illegible]ht the sight, and flashed with fire, while he ca[illegible] out, "There is Lewis, the murderer of the [illegible]aveler!" and the goaler at the same moment [illegible]zed the stranger by the collar. At first he at[illegible]mpted to escape, but being secured and taken before the magistrates, he confessed the deed, d[illegible]ailed all the particulars, delivered up part of th[illegible] money, informed where another part was hid[illegible], and was committed for trial—while Creel w[illegible] set at liberty, and hastened like a man o[illegible] of his senses from the scaffold.

Three days had pass[illegible]; Creel had vanished immediately after liberati[illegible]n, when he, the pretended Lewis, astonished a[illegible]d confounded the magistrates by declaring Cre[illegible] to be her husband; that she had concealed the [illegible]isguise and performed the whole part by directio[illegible] that he had given her the money, which he [illegible] successfully concealed; and that the whole, fr[illegible] the prison to the scaffold scene, was a contr[illegible]ance to effect his escape, which having effected, [illegible] was regardless of consequences. Nothing c[illegible]ld be done with her; she was set at liberty, [illegible]nd neither she nor her husband was heard of [illegible]gain.

GLEANINGS FROM THE NEWEST BOOKS.

The Cities of Canada.

Boston, between 1840 and 1850, increased forty-five per cent. Toronto, within the same period, increased ninety-five per cent. New York, the great emporium of the [illegible] States, and regarded as the most prosperous city in the world, [illegible] Louis and Cincinnati, [illegible]hich have also experienced extraordinary prosperity, do not compare with Canada any better. In the thirty years preceding 1850, the population increased fifteen times. In the thirty-three years preceding the same year, Toronto increased eighteen times. And Cincinnati increased in the same period given to St. Louis, but twelve times. Hamilton, a beautiful Canadian city, at the head of Lake Ontario, and founded much more recently than Toronto, has also had almost unexampled prosperity. In 1836 its population was but 2,846, in 1854 it was upwards of 20,000. London, still farther west in Upper Canada, and a yet more recently-founded city than Hamilton, being surveyed as a wilderness little more than twenty-five years ago, has now upwards of ten thousand inhabitants. The city of Ottawa, recently called after the magnificent river of that name, and upon which it is situated, has now above ten thousand inhabitants, although in 1830 it had but one hundred houses, including mere sheds and shanties; and the property upon which it was built was purchased, not many years before, for eighty pounds. The town of Bradford, situated between Hamilton and London, and whose site was an absolute wilderness twenty-five years ago, has now a population of six thousand, and has increased, in ten years, upwards of three hundred per cent; and this without any other stimulant or cause save the business arising from the settlement of a fine country adjacent to it. The towns of Bellville, Cobourg, Woodstock, Goderich, St. Catharine's, Paris, Stratford, Port Hope, and Dundas, in Upper Canada, show similar prosperity, some of them having increased in a ratio even greater than that of Toronto, and all of them but so many evidences of the improvement of the country, and the growth of business and population around them. That some of the smaller towns in the United States have enjoyed equal prosperity I can readily believe, from the circumstances of a large population suddenly filling up the country contiguous to them. Buffalo and Chicago, too, as cities, are magnificent and unparalleled exampled of the business, the energy, and the progress of the United States. But that Toronto should have quietly and unostentatiously increased in population in a greater ratio than New York, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, and that the other cities and towns of Upper Canada should have kept pace with the capital, is a fact creditable alike to the steady industry and the noiseless enterprise of the Canadian people. Although Lower Canada, from the circumstances already alluded to of the tide of emigration flowing westward, has not advanced so rapidly as her sister province, yet some of her counties and cities have recently made great progress. In the seven years preceding 1851, the county of Megantic, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, and through which the Quebec and Richmond Railroad passes, increased a hundred and sixteen per cent.; the county of Ottawa, eighty-five; the county of Drummond, seventy-eight; and the county of Sherbrooke, fifty. The city of Montreal, probably the most substantially-built city in America, and certainly one of the most beautiful, has trebled her population in thirty-four years. The ancient city of Quebec has more than doubled her population in the same time; and Sorel, at the mouth of the Richelieu, has increased upwards of four times, showing that Lower Canada, with all the disadvantages of a feudal tenure, and of being generally looked upon as less desirable for settlement than the West, has quietly but justly put in her claim to a portion of the honor awarded to America for her progress.

The Death of Moliere.

"Le Malade Imaginaire" was Molière's last production. It is so instinct with fun, so alive with drollery, so animated with wit and vivacity, that we can hardly believe it to be the effort of a dying man. And yet, so it was. Upon its third representation only, its author, who enacted the principal part, was taken so ill, as to be carried from the stage exhausted; and a few hours after he breathed his last. His wife, and his friend, Baron, had endeavored to dissuade him from making the attempt to play that evening; but he replied, with unselfish firmness and generosity of consideration, "How can I refuse to act? There are fifty poor people employed about the theatre, who depend on each day's work for their living. I could not bear to have to reproach myself with throwing them out of bread, so long as I am not absolutely incapable of appearing." He did play, but with great effort; and in the course of performance was seized with a violent convulsion, which showed itself in a spasm of the face. Conscious that this was observed by the audience, he covered it with a forced laugh; but as the comedy proceeded, he grew worse, and with difficulty continued to the end. On reaching home, he was conveyed to bed, and expired in the arms of two Sisters of Charity, who were in his house at the time, benefiting by his hospitality. These two good women supported him by their nursing and pious consolations, while they rendered him the last offices; he testifying a Christian fortitude and resignation worthy of his fine nature and noble genius. This was the man who had been accused of being wanting in true religion, because he attacked its false semblance.

How to Deal with Tigers.

I believe that, face to face, a tiger will not attack a human being, unless he displays a thorough want of nerve; the Malays are also of this opinion, but express it differently. They say that "if you will only speak to a tiger, and tell it that it can get plenty of food in the jungle beside you, the animal will be persuaded, and leave you unmolested." Unfortunately, few get the chance to speak to the tigers in this way, because, as I have stated, they almost invariably steal up behind those they intend to attack. I have, however, heard the following account told by an old Malay of an attack which he prevented by an appeal to the better nature of the animal. He was returning home after a visit to town to his house at Selita, along that part of the road which I have described as being the most thickly surrounded with jungle. He had his little child, a boy of seven or eight years old, slung behind him, and both were contentedly chewing away at jagong (Indian corn), when the father, on lifting up his eyes, saw a tiger crouching right down in front of him, and apparently preparing for a spring. Calling to mind an old saying, he gasped out a few sounds, and found that they appeared to arrest the tiger, but being anxious not to risk the life of his son he moved slowly backward to a tree which he remembered to have passed a few yards behind. The tiger advanced upon him step for step as he retreated. When the old man's back touched the tree, he told his son to climb up. This the boy did, and the father, relieved of anxiety on his account, drew his woodknife and commenced an advance, arguing all the while with the keenest logic—sharpened, no doubt, by the occasion—that it would be infinitely better for both to part without quarrelling. The advance and retreat continued for about fifty yards, when the tiger, either persuaded by the logic, or daunted by the bravery of the man, turned tail, and bolted into the jungle.

Tractability of Glass.

Glass-blowing, in its simpler adaptations, is very easy of acquirement, and capable of affording much recreation at a small expense; while, if the experimenter be of a philosophical turn, he may turn his skill to very good account. Even cold glass may be worked with a facility known to few. It may be drilled in holes very easily, the only implement needed being a common watchmakers' drill stock. A diamond [illegible] often assert; a steel drill [illegible] well hardened, will do the business perfectly; and even if the edge of the tool should give way before the hole is pierced through, a little emery-powder and oil will remove every difficulty; or with the help of these the hole may be bored with a copper drill. Not only so—glass may even be turned in a lathe. Strange as it seems, this is literally true. No special tools even are needed; any amateur turner who has operated on either of the metals may chuck a piece of glass in his lathe, and turn it with the same tools, and in the same way, as he would a piece of steel, only taking care to keep the chips from his eyes. This strange discovery was made almost accidentally, in the early part of 1860, by a celebrated mechanical engineer, and might have been patented, but the inventor contented himself with simply putting it on record, and generously presented it to the world. The consequence was, that no one cared or thought about it, and the idea has been suffered to lie nearly barren, though capable of being turned to great account. Let any amateur mechanic make the experiment, and he will be surprised at the ease with which this seemingly intractable material may be cut and fashioned according to his will.

The Human Eye.

The language of the eye is very hard to counterfeit. You can read in the eyes of your companion, while you talk, whether your argument hits him, though his tongue will not confess it. There is a look by which a man shows he is going to say a good thing and a look when he has said it. Vain and forgotten are all the fine offices of hospitality, if there be no holiday in the eye. How many furtive invitations are avowed by the eye, though dissembled by the lips. A man comes away from a company, he has heard no important remark, but, if in sympathy with the society, he is cognizant of such a stream of life as has been passing to him through the eye. There are eyes which give no more admission into them than blue berries; others are liquid, and deep wells that a man might fall into; and others are oppressive and devouring, and take too much notice. There are asking and asserting eyes, eyes full of faith—some of good and some of sinister omen.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

An old offender being asked whether he had committed all the crimes laid to his charge, answered, "I have done worse—I suffered myself [illegible] some cropped and branded, others elected to office."

—An Irishman having accidentally broken a pane of glass in a window, was making the best of his way out of sight; but, unfortunately for Pat, the proprietor stole a march on him, and, having seized him by the collar, exclaimed, "You broke my window, fellow, did you not?" "To be sure I did," said Pat, "and didn't you see me running home for money to pay for it?"

—There was once an old Irish Chief Baron whose practice it was to have the late arrivals at a dinner party shown into a room where a dessert was laid out, and informed that dinner was over, and the company had assembled in the drawing-room. In this way they might reflect over dried figs and filberts, and realize to their own conscience-stricken intelligences the enormity of the offence.

—An odd dying bequest was made by an old Scotch Judge, Lord Forglen, who died in 1727, the account here given being taken from a volume privately printed by Lord Houghton; "Dr. Clerk, who attended Lord Forglen, told James Boswell's father, Lord Auchinleck, that calling on his patient the day his Lordship died, he was let in by his clerk, David Reid. 'How does my lord do?' inquired Dr. Clerk. 'I hope he's weel!' answered David, with a solemnity that told what he meant. He then conducted the doctor into a room and showed him two dozen of wine under a table. Other doctors presently came in, and David, making them all sit down, proceeded to tell them his master's last words, at the same time pushing the bottle about briskly. After the company had taken a glass or two, they rose to depart, but David detained them. 'Na, na, gentlemen, not so. It was the expressed will of the deceased that I should fill ye a' fou', and I maun fulfil the will o' the dead.' All the time the tears were streaming down his cheeks. 'And, indeed,' said the doctor afterwards, in telling the story, 'he did fulfil the will o' the dead, for before the end o't there was na ane o' us able to bite his ain thoomb.'"

—The following prayer in behalf of Jeff. Davis is now popular among our soldiers:—

Oh, may that cuss, Jeff. Davis, float
On open sea, in open boat,
To Iceland cold without a coat.
Glory Hallelujah!

Without a compass, sail or oar,
A million miles away from shore,
Where mighty waves, like mountains, roar.
Glory Hallelujah!

May sharks devour him, stem and stern,
A whale engulf him down in turn,
And the devil get the whole concern.
Glory Hallelujah!

Oh, may the cursed traitor dwell
In darkest pits of deepest hell,
And gnash his teeth, and groan and yell.
Glory Hallelujah!

And 'mid his roars and frantic cries,
Oh, make eternal ashes rise,
And blow forever in his eyes.
Glory Hallelujah!

In burning brimstone may he be,
Halle—Hallelujah!
While little devils dance in glee,
Then lock the door and lose the key.
Glory Hallelujah!

—It is reported that J. Davis has just issued the following farewell address to his fellow-citizens of the late Confederacy:

WHEREAS, In the course of inhuman Yankee events, the capital of the Confederate States of America no longer affords an eligible and healthy residence for the members of the present Cabinet, not to speak of the Chief Magistrate himself, the Vice-President, and the members of the two Congressional bodies, I do therefore, by virtue of the power vested in my two heels, proclaim my intention to travel instanter, in company with all the officers of the Confederate States Government, and to take up such agreeable quarters as may yet be *Granted* unto me.

To such persons as are in arms against the Confederate States of America, I do hereby tender absolute amnesty on condition that they forthwith desist from annoying our patriotic population.

Under the circumstances slavery had better be abolished.

The capital of the Confederacy will henceforward be found "up a stump" on the picturesque banks of the celebrated "Last Ditch."

To the foreign subscribers to the Confederate loan I return sincere thanks.

Lieutenant-General Grant, United States Army, will please see that they get their cotton.

All persons having claims against this Government will please present them to A. Lincoln, Richmond, by whom all such accounts will be most cheerfully audited.

It is not altogether improbable that the glorious experiment of a slaveholders' confederacy may yet prove a delusion and a snare. I have often thought so. So has General Lee, who has lately been fighting mostly for his last year's salary. The Confederate treasury being light, I think I will take it in my valise. General Lee thinks that we have a good opening before us, and that we have seen the last of this fratricidal war. I hope so. Stephens thinks peace more imminent than ever.

If the United States persists in refusing to recognize the Confederacy, on my return I shall again urge the arming of the negroes.

Office-seekers are respectfully solicited to cease their importunings. Fellow citizens, farewell.

J. DAVIS,
President Confederate States America.

Done at Richmond, April 1, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, it made from the CHOICEST MATERIALS, is MILD and EMOLIENT in its nature, FRAGRANTLY SCENTED, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. jan27 dawly

Linseed Oil, White Lead.

Linseed Oil Substitute, (Raw and Boiled—the Best and Cheapest.) Putty, Deodorized Benzine, Varnishes, &c.

IT WILL PAY dealers and consumers to ASK OUR PRICES when buying.

F. A. WHITING & CO.,
101 Water st., New York.
feb27 eod3m

For Throat Disorders and Coughs.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, COUGHS, COLDS, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS

will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all Dealers in Medicine. mar22 dim

Agents Wanted.

The ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHI[NE]

These celebrated Sewing Machines are recommended [illegible] MENTS which experience has proved requisite in the perfection of the Sewing Machine. They are simple and reliable in their construction, and the management of them easily acquired. They will STITCH, HEM, FELL, GATHER and BRAID, without basting, making a neat Lock-Stitch, which cannot be ravelled, and is alike on both sides of the work. Please send for a circular and sample of work. Address

A. H. SUPLEE,
537 Broadway, New York.
mar 13 dim

A Physiological View of Marriage,

Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs, in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, their Deplorable Consequences upon the mind and body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world.

mar15 daw3m

Butler's Fiasco

At Fort Fisher, was scarcely a greater failure than is daily made by most of the advertised hair dyes; nor was

TERRY & PORTER'S VICTORY

More complete, perfect and glorious, than the conquest achieved by

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

Over gray, red and sandy heads of hair. The obnoxious hue is wiped out in five minutes, and a magnificent brown or black, glossy and natural, takes its place. Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

mar22 dawlm

The Bridal Chamber,

An Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, new and reliable treatment for Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Systems—Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Phila., Pa.

mar30 daw3m

A Single Box of Brandreth's Pills

Contains more vegetable extractive matter than twenty boxes of any pills in the world besides; fifty-five hundred physicians use them in their practice to the exclusion of other purgatives. [illegible] sudden death and continued sickness will be of the past. Let those who know them speak right out in their favor. It is a duty which will save life.

Our race are subject to a redundancy of vitiated bile at this season, and it is as dangerous as it is prevalent; but Brandreth's Pills afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use we prevent the collection of those impurities, which, when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the body's health. They soon cure liver complaint, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, pain in the head, heart-burn, pain in the breast-bone, sudden faintness and costiveness. Sold by O. Hayne, Syracuse, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.

mar22 dawlm

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

Mr. Kennedy, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our COMMON PASTURE WEEDS, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a pimple.

1 to 3 bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples.
2 to 3 bottles will clear the system of biles.
2 bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
3 to 5 bottles are warranted to cure the worst kinds of erysipelas.
1 to 2 bottles are warranted to cure all humors in the eyes.
2 to 3 bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches amongst the hair.
4 to 6 bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running sores.
1 to 5 bottles will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.
2 to 3 bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of ringworm.
2 to 3 bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
3 to 4 bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
5 to 8 bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

By giving strict attention to the direction in the pamphlet around each bottle, and a judicious application of the Scrofula Ointment, Healing Ointment, and Salt Rheum Ointment, every ulcer and sore, of whatever kind or nature, are perfectly and permanently healed.

Price $1,00 per bottle.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury Mass. jan1 1865 dawtf.

A Few Reasons Why the American Watch

IS THE BEST. It is made on the best principle, while the foreign watch is made on no principle at all. The foreign watch is mostly made by women and boys, BY HAND. While their [illegible] cheap, their work is dear at any price. Such watch[illegible] are made without plan, and sold without guarantee. They are irregular in construction, and quite as irregular in movement. They are designed only to sell, and the buyer is the party most thoroughly sold. Those who have kept "ancres," "lepines" and "Swiss levers" in professed repair for a few years will appreciate the truth of our statement.

THE PLAN OF THE AMERICAN WATCH.

Instead of being made of several hundred little pieces, screwed together, the body of the American watch is formed of SOLID PLATES. No jar interferes with the harmony of its working, and no sudden shock can throw its machinery out of gear. In riding or any business pursuit, it is all held together as firmly as a single piece of metal. It is just what all machinery should be—

1st. ACCURATE. 2d. SIMPLE. 3d. STRONG. 4th. ECONOMICAL.

We not only secure CHEAPNESS by our system, but QUALITY. We do not pretend that our Watch can be bought for less money than the foreign *make-believes*, but that for its real value it is sold for one-half the price.

OUR SOLDIER'S WATCH, (named Wm. Ellery,) is what its name indicates—Solid, Substantial, and always Reliable—warranted to stand any amount of Marching Riding or Fighting.

OUR NEXT HIGHER QUALITY OF WATCH (named P. S. Bartlett) [illegible]imilar in size and general appearance, but has more [illegible]ewels, and a more elaborate finish.

OUR LADIES' WATCH, recently brought out, is put up in a great variety of patterns, many of them of rare beauty and workmanship, is quite small, but warranted to *keep time*.

OUR YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S WATCH is neat, not large, and just the thing for the pocket of Young America.

THE PROOF of the merits of our Watch may be found in the fact that we now employ over seven hundred workmen in our factories, and that we are still unable to supply the constantly increasing demand.

OUR THREE-QUARTER PLATE WATCH is thinner and lighter than the others we have described. Its fine chronometer balance is delicately adjusted to correct the variations caused by changes of temperature. These watches are the fruits of the latest experiments in chronometry, and are made by our best workmen, in a separate department of our factory. For the finest time keeping qualities they challenge comparison with the best works of the most famous English and Swiss makers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company
mar21 dawlm 182 Broadway, N. Y.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.

An Infallible Cure for BURNS, SCALDS, SPRAINS RHEUMATISM, GUN-SHOT WOUNDS, PAINS in the LIMBS and BACK, CHILBLAINS, &c.

A SINGLE APPLICATION

allays the pain from a burn or scald the instant it is applied. No family should be without it.

For sale by all Druggists. feb25 d3m

Go to your Apothecary

And get a bottle of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. You need it as a Gentle Cooling Purgative, at this season of the year, to cleanse the System and Purify the Blood. It creates a natural appetite, invigorates and gives tone to the Stomach, and activity to the Liver. It prevents Billious Attacks, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, and like complaints.

ap14 d2w SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

Chloasma, or Mothpath, (also Liverspot,) and Lentigo, or Freckles, are often very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, for the discolored spots show more plainly on the face of a blonde than of a brunette; but they greatly mar the beauty of either; and any preparation that will effectually remove them *without injuring the texture or color of the skin*, is certainly a desideratum. Dr. B. C. Perry, who has made diseases of the skin a speciality, has discovered a remedy for these discolorations, which is at once prompt, infallible, and harmless.

For sale in New York by Demas Barnes & Co., 21 Park Row, and C. F. Wells & Co., 115 Franklin Street.

Prepared only by B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond Street, New York, and for sale by all druggists; price $2 per bottle. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. For further information address Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, New York. ap14 dim

Important to Females.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and cannot do harm to the most delicate, certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arises from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place, the general health begins to decline. These Pills form *the finest preparation ever put forward* [illegible] PERSISTENT SUCCESS. Don't be Deceived. Take this advertisement to your [illegible] and tell him that you want the BEST AND MOST RELIABLE FEMALE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD which is comprised in these Pills.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints to females. To all classes they are invaluable, *inducing with certainty* periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of most eminent physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used with each Box—the Price One Dollar per Box, or 6 Boxes for $5, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills sent by mail, promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to the Proprietors. Sold by Druggists generally.

HUTCHINS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
81 Cedar Street, New York.
jan30 deowly

What the Illustrious Abernethy Said.

"Well, sir, what's the matter?" said Abernethy, the great English surgeon, to a cadaverous looking patient, who had called to consult him. "Oh, nothing serious," was the reply, "my stomach and liver are out of order, that's all." "Do you call *that* nothing serious," said Abernethy: "I tell you, sir, that when these two organs are out of order, as you call it, there is not a square inch of the body that is not more or less diseased, nor a drop of blood in it that is in a healthful condition." Nothing can be more true, and therefore it is of the very highest importance to keep the stomach and liver in a vigorous condition. If the one is weak and the other irregular in its action and tone, control them with HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITT[ERS] [illegible] most genial vegetable restorative and alterati[ve] [illegible] administered as a cure for Dyspep[sia] [illegible] It is recommended by distinguished [illegible] clans of the United States Army, by o[illegible] and Navy, by our first authors, by eminen[illegible] fact, by thousands of the most intelligent o[illegible] as an unequalled protective against epidemic and [illegible]rious diseases, and as a perfectly innocuous, but at the same time powerful invigorant and alterative.

New York House, 59 Cedar Street, N. Y.
ap10 daw2w

TOBACCO & CIGARS.

CIGARS! CIGARS!! CIGARS!!

RETURNED TO THE OLD STAND!

Having purchased the Interest of H. MEYERS, Room "H," WIETING BLOCK, I am now prepared to furnish at Wholesale and Retail the

FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CIGARS,

at the most reasonable Rates. As I manufacture them myself I know that the Stock is of the First Quality. Call and examine specimens before purchasing elsewhere. jan9 dtf W. B. SKINNER.

IMPORTANT TO

Merchants and Dealers

IN

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

D. C. FOOTE & W. B. HERRICK

Having formed a Copartnership under the name of

FOOTE & HERRICK,

for the purpose of combining their jobbing and manufacturing interests in the

Tobacco, Cigar and Snuff Trade,

beg to announce the following Card to the public:—

Foote & Herrick,

14 NORTH SALINA ST.,

VOORHEES BLOCK, SYRACUSE,

WHOLESALE DEPOT

For the Celebrated

Toledo Fine Cut and Smoking Tobacco.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cigars and Tobacco,

DEALERS IN

PLUG TOBACCO,

SNUFF, PIPES,

&C., &C.

ORDERS SOLICITED,

And Promptly Attended to.

ap6 dlm

ARCADE

TOBACCO AND CIGAR STORE,

SIGN OF

THE BIG INDIAN,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

CHOICE BRANDS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGARS,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

THREE HUNDRED GROSS OF O. K. FOIL TOBACCO at Price, which defy competition. HOTEL and SALOON KEEPERS will consult their interests by examining our stock of Foil Tobacco, before purchasing elsewhere.

We keep constantly on hand PIPES of all kinds, from a common Clay Pipe to a $50 Meerschaum, together with a general assortment of all articles used by Smokers and Chewers of the Weed.

Remember that the place to buy your goods is at the sign of the INDIAN, opposite the Postoffice, Syracuse, N. Y.

ARCADE NEWS ROOM.

NEWSPAPERS,

MAGAZINES,

and STATIONERY.

All the New York Daily and Weekly papers, delivered in any part of the city on the arrival of the train from the east. Also Magazines and other Monthlies delivered, if desired. Persons wishing back numbers of any periodical can procure them from us at short notice.

Call at the sign of the INDIAN, opposite the Post Office to get your reading matter, No. [illegible] East Genesee street Syracuse, N. Y. [illegible] C. S. GOFF & CO.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Last Night's Dispatches.

ERRIBLE NATIONAL DISASTER !

ssassination of the President.

e is Shot while at the Theater.

TEMPT ON THE LIFE OF SEC'Y. SEWARD.

e is Stabbed in Bed.

scape of the Assassins.

ssassination of President Lincoln.—Attempted Assassination of Secretary Seward.—The President probably Dead.

WASHINGTON, April 15—12:30 A. M.—The resident was shot in a theatre to-night and erhaps is mortally wounded.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The President is not expected to live through e night. He was shot at a theater.

Secretary Seward was also assassinated. No teries were out. Particulars soon.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Lincoln nd wife, with other friends, this evening visited ord's Theatre for the purpose of witnessing he performance of the American Cousin.

It was announced in the papers that Gen. rant would also be present, but that gentleman took the late train for New Jersey.

The theater was densely crowded, and everybody seemed delighted with the scene before them.

During the 3d act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, a sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious, until a man rushed to the front of the President's box waving a long dagger in his right hand, exclaiming, "*sic semper tyrannus*," and immediately leaped from the box, which was in the second tier, to the stage beneath, and ran across to the opposite side, making his escape amid the bewilderment of the audience from the rear of the theatre, and mounting a horse, fled.

The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet and rushed towards the stage, many exclaiming, "Hang him! hang him!" The excitement was of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt termination of the theatrical performance.

There was a rush towards the President's box, when cries were heard of "Stand back and give him air. Has any one stimulants?" On a hasty examination it was found that the President had been shot through the head, above and back of the temporal bone, and that some of the brains was oozing out. He was removed to a private residence opposite the theater and the Surgeon-General of the army and other surgeons were sent for to attend to his condition.

On examination of the private box blood was iscovered [illegible] of the cushion rocking [illegible] ident had been sitting; [illegible] n the floor. A common [illegible] s found on the carpet.—[illegible] as placed in front of the pri[illegible] which he was carried. An im[illegible] was in front of it, all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the President, it having been previously announced that the wound was mortal; but all hoped otherwise.—The shock to the community was terrible.

At mid-night the Cabinent, together with Messrs. Sumner, De Fay, Farnsworth, Judge Curtis, Governor Oglesby, General Meigs, Col. Hay, and a few personal friends, with Surgeon General Barnes, with his immediate assistants, were around his bedside. The President was in a state of syncope, and breathing stiffly. The blood oozed from the wound at the back of his head. The Surgeons exhausted every possible effort of medical skill, but all hope was gone.—The parting of his family with the dying President is too sad for descripton.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln did not start for the theatre until 15 minutes after 8 o'clock. Speaker Colfax was at the White House at the time, and the President stated to him that he was going, although Mrs. Lincoln had not been well, because the papers had announced that Gen. Grant was going to be present, and as Gen. Grant had gone North, he did not wish the audience to be disappointed. He went with apparent reluctance, and urged Mr. Colfax to go with him, but Gen. Lemon had made other engagements, and with Mr. Ashmond, of Mass., bid him good-bye.

When the excitement of the theatre was its wildest height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated.—On reaching this gentleman's residence, a crowd and a military guard were found at the door, and on entering it was found that the reports were based on truth.

Everybody was so excited that scarcely an intelligible word could be gathered, but the facts are substantially as follows:

About ten o'clock a man rang the bell and the call was answered by a colored servant.—He said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a perscription; at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying in answer to a refusal that he must see the Secretary as he was entrusted with particular instructions concerning the medicine, he still insisted on going up. Although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber, the man pushed the servant aside, and walked hastily towards the Secretary's room, and was there met by Mr. Frederick Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representations which he did to the servant. What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the man struck him on the head with a billy several times, severely injuring the skull and felling him almost senseless.

The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Maj. Seward, Ppaymaster U. S. Army, and Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the State Department, and two male servants, disabling them all. He then rushhd upon the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing, it thought and hoped, no arteries, though he bled very much. The assassin then rushed down stairs and mounted his horse at the door, and rode off before an alarm could be given, and in the same manner as the assassin of the President.

It is belived that the injuries of the Secretary are not fatal, nor those of either of the others, although both the Secretary and Assistant Secretary are very seriously injured.

Secretary Stanton and Wells, and other prominent officers of the Government, called at the Secretary's house to enquire after his condition, and there heard of the assassination of the President. They then proceeded to the house where he was lying, exhibiting of course intense anxiety and solicitude.

An immense crowd was gathered in front of the President's house and a strong guard was also stationed there, many persons evidently supposing he would be brought to his house. The entire city to-night presents a scene of wild excitement, accompanied by violent expressions of indignation, and the profounded sorrow, many shed tears.

The military authorities have dispatched mounted patrols in every direction in order if possible to catch the assassiners. The whole Metropolitan police are likewise vigilant for the same purpose.

The attacks, both at the theatre and at Sec'y Seward's house took place at the same hour, 10 o'clock, thus showing a pre-concerted plan to assassinate those gentlemen.

Some evidence of the guilt of the parties who attacked the President, are in the possession of the police.

Vice-President Johnson is in the city, and his Headquarters are guarded by troops.

[Official.]

WASHINGTON, April 15—1:30 A. M.—To Maj. Gen. Dix:

This evening at about 9:30 P. M., at Ford's Theatre, the President while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Washburne, was shot by an assassin who evidently entered the box and approached behind the President. The assassin then leaped upon the stage brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape in the rear of the theatre. The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head and penetrated nearly through the head. The wound is mortal.

The President has been insensible ever since the wound was inflicted, and is now dying.

About the same hour an assassin, whether the same or not, entered Mr. Seward's apartments, and under pretense of having a prescription was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The assassin immediately rushed to the bedside and inflicted two or three stabs in the neck, and two in the face. It is hoped the wound may not be mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal.

The news alarmed Mr. Frederick Seward, who was in an adjoining room, and hastening, got to the door of his father's room, when he met the assassin, who inflicted upon him several wounds. The recovery of Mr. Frederick Seward is doubtful. It is not probable that the President will live through the night. Gen. Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theatre this evening, but he started for Burlington, N. J., at 6 o'clock this evening.

At a Cabinet meeting, at which Gen. Grant was present, the subject of the state of the country and the prospect of a speedy peace was discussed.

The President was very cheerful and hopeful and spoke very kindly of Gen. Lee and others of the Confederacy, and of the establishment of Government in Virginia.

All the members of the Cabinent, except Mr. Seward, are now in attendance upon the President.—

I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Frederick were both unconscious.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, April 15—2:15 A. M.—The President is still alive, but is past recovery.—The ball lodged in his brain, three inches from where it entered the skull. He remains insensible and his condition is utterly hopeless.

The Vice-President has been to see him, but all company except members of the Cabinet and the family, is rigidly excluded. Large crowds still continue in the streets as near to the house as the line of guards will allow.

From New Orleans and Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6, via CAIRO 14.—A special dispatch to the New Orleans Times, from the Spanish port, dated April 5th, says, a furious fire was opened on the rebel ports last night from our entire line. During the bombardment a small magazine in the fort exploded. Damage unknown. Quiet prevailed on the 5th.

Deserters report from 18,000 to 20,000 troops in and about Mobile.

The loss outside the Spanish fort up to the 4th, amount to about 500 killed and wounded. The rebel loss exceeds ours.

Adj. Gen. Thomas was at New Orleans on the morning of the 7th.

Mobile papers of the 4th inst., announce the capture of Selma, Ala., with 23 pieces of artillery and a large amount of government property.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Recent explorations have demonstrated the fact that the Colorado River is navigable for small steamers and sailing vessels for 600 miles, to a point within 400 miles of Salt Lake, and it is quite certain to be the highway of a great trade between Utah, Arizona and California.

Recent heavy falls of rain have greatly benefitted the crops throughout California.

The city of San Francisco, finally, after a long, vexatious litigation, has issued her bonds to the amount of $400,000 in aid of the Central Pacific Railroad. 1,800 laborers are now at work in this enterprise.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Lieut. Gen. Grant left Washidgton this evening for New Jersey.

A number of rebel officers arrived here this afternoon from City Point, including Generals Ewell, Corse, Hunter, Barton, and Maj. Campbell Budwee, Ass't Adj't Gen. to Gen. Ewell, together with Commodores Hunter and Tucker of the rebel navy.

The officers above named will at once be sent to Fort Warren. The remainder have been committed to the Old Capitol.

While in the Provost Marshal's office General Ewell declared he did not order the burning of Richmond, but that it was done by the mob.

A gentleman from City Point says that Ewell yesterday sent a card to Richmond for publication to the same offices. The indignation against him in that city is intense. Ewell and the other general officers claim that although captured previous to Lee's surrender, they are entitled to the benefits of the terms between the latter and Gen. Grant.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The Express has information from one of its editors, from Richmond on the 5th inst., penned a proclamation at Danville, Va., saying that Virginia had been reoccupied by the Federal forces, and that war would be continued, and that Johnston was in Raleigh, retreating, it was thought, for Augusta, which the rebels were trying to make a nucleus for another Southern army.

The Express says:

It proves that Sherman with 8,000 cavalry is in Yadkin county, N. C., moving to cut the railroad between Greensboro and Danville, and as Johnston is north of this place, his retreat by this time is cut off.

HALIFAX, April 14.—The steamship Europa, from Liverpool on the 4th, via Queenstown the 2d, arrived here at two o'clock this morning. She has 43 passengers for this port and 30 for Boston. Dates two days later.

A Lisbon dispatch of March 31st, says that the American Minister at Lisbon has demanded satisfaction of the Portuguese Government for firing upon the Niagara and Sacramento by the Portuguese forts. He also requests the dismissal of the commander of the Belam fort and a salute of 21 guns to the American flag.

The French Government will probably send one of two steamers to accompany those sent by the English Government across the Atlantic at the time of laying the Atlantic Cable, and it is hoped the United States Government will do the same.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The Commercial special says:

It is reported that Johnston has retreated South, and it is supposed the rebels intend to make a stand in Georgia, and the Trans-Mississippi, more with the view of securing better terms from any hope of establishing an independent government.

Sec'y Seward's condition still excites some apprehension, but it is believed he will recover.

A great many side hits are being made at the Plantation Bitters, by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first and will continue to be; or we shall stop making them. The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, Merchants, and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find immediate and permanent relief in these bitters. But above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel-plate side label.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and impostor.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., 21 Park Row, N. Y.

jan17 d2taw&wtf

WALL PAPERS.

MARKED DOWN AGAIN.

WALL PAPERS,

WINDOW SHADES,

AND

PAPER CURTAINS.

AT

Reduced Prices,

FOR CASH.

CORNELL

HAS JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER LOT OF HANDSOME

NEW STYLES,

WHICH HE OFFERS AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

WILL

CONSULT THEIR BEST INTERESTS

BY

CALLING EARLY,

AND TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE PRESENT

Before the Best Patterns

ARE GONE.

CHAS. W. CORNELL,

19 SOUTH SALINA STREET,

ap7 dawtf First Bookstore North of R. R. Depot.

FALL IN GOLD!

Great Reduction in Prices of

PAPER HANGINGS!

Wynkoop & Brother

Are offering their Entire Stock of

WALL PAPERS

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

FOR CASH!

Now is the Time to Buy.

Their Stock is the LARGEST AND BEST in this part of the State, and purchased at

Low Rates.

Wholesale Buyers

CAN PURCHASE OF US BETTER THAN THEY

CAN IN NEW YORK,

AND SAVE TIME AND FREIGHT.

ap3 dawtml WYNKOOP & BRO.

GROCERIES.

"MUSKETS TO THE REAR."

Owing to the recent "GLORIOUS VICTORIES," I have concluded to resign my position in the army, and shall continue to sell

Groceries and Provisions,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Stone, Wooden and Willow Ware, Kerosene Oil and Lamps,

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,

BIRD CAGES, &c., &c.,

at prices corresponding with Gold at $1.41.

BEST WHITE COFFEE SUGAR 18 CTS. PER LB.

The Celebrated Cherry Run

Petroleum Oil, at $1 Per Gal.

at [illegible] ROBERTS'S,

ap11 d1w Cor. Myers Block, Syracuse.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, a Court of Oyer and Terminer is appointed to be held at the Court House, in the city Syracuse, in and for the county of Onondaga, on the twenty second day of May 1865—Proclamation is therefore hereby made in conformity to a precept to me directed and delivered by the District Attorney of said county, on the 11th day of April, 1865, to all persons bound to appear at the said Oyer and Terminer, by recognizance or otherwise, to appear thereat; and all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and other officers, who have taken any recognizance for the appearance of any person at such Court, or who have taken any inquisition or the examination of any prisoner or witness, are required to return such recognizance, inquisition and examination to the said Court, at the opening thereof on the first day of its sitting. Given under my hand at the Sheriff's office in the County of Onondaga, on the 11th day of April, 1865.

JARED C. WILLIAMS, Sheriff of Onondaga County.

THE REFUGEE—BY HERMAN MELVILLE, just rec'd at WYNKOOPS'

CLOTHING.

GREAT RUSH

FOR CLOTHING.

Down They Go

TO GOLD $1.41

THEY MUST BE SOLD!

Now is the Time

To Buy a Suit

for Cash.

Prices Reduced!

AT

SWARTHOUT & CO'S,

24 and 26 North Salina Street.

ALL CLOTHING AT THIS HOUSE

MARKED DOWN

25 TO 30 PER CENT.

mar27 dtf

THE BEST NEWS OF ALL!

THE BEST NEWS OF ALL!!

Down With Jockeying and Bartering!

A. C. YATES & CO.,

13 & 15 N. SALINA ST.,

Offer their Entire Stock of

CLOTHING,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, LADIES' CLOTH, CLOAKINGS, COTTONADES, &c.,

At Old Prices, as Before the War

THEY HAVE ALSO ADOPTED THE

ONE PRICE SYSTEM!

Positively No Deviation.

A GOOD BLACK CLOTH FROCK COAT	$5.00
A GOOD HEAVY BUSINESS COAT	$3 50
GOOD WOOLEN PANTS	2 00
VEST TO MATCH	1 50
SPANISH LINEN DUSTERS	2 00

A REWARD OF $50,00

Will be paid to any one who shall detect us in varying ONE CENT.

No Humbug!

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

ap7 d&w2m

DANZIGER & BROTHER,

STRICTLY ONE PRICE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTH AND CLOTHING STORE,

BRINTNALL BLOCK,

41 AND 43 WARREN, CORNER FAYETTE STREET,

Offer a large Assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Gents' Furnishing Goods and Ready Made Clothing, at the

LOWEST CASH MARKET PRICE.

Buying and selling for Cash, and strictly adhering to the "One Price System," we are enabled to compete with any House west of New York city. We invite the public to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Please remember the only

ONE PRICE CLOTH AND CLOTHING STORE

in Syracuse City. J. H. DANZIGER, ISAAC DANZIGER.

N. B.—Country Merchants, Merchant Tailors and Peddlers supplied at NEW YORK PRICES. mar18dtf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FOR

MEN AND BOYS,

The Attention of the Public is invited to our Superb assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

FINE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

YOUTHS', BOYS', AND CHIDREN'S

CLOTHING,

OF ALL SIZES, FROM FOUR YEARS OLD UPWARDS.

MORRIS & CO.,

38 South Salina street,

D. J. MORRIS. Globe Buildings, Syracuse, N. Y. (July 1) M. A. MORRIS

CLOTHING

OF

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES,

OF

SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH,

AT PRICES

TWENTY PER CENT. LOWER

THAN THEY CAN BE REPLACED AT THIS TIME

AT

BROOKS & KUGLER'S,

NO. 2 WIETING BLOCK,

OPPOSITE

THE SYRACUSE HOUSE.

OUR STOCK OF

OVER-COATS,

BUSINESS COATS,

ENGLISH COATS,

PANTS AND VESTS,

EMBRACES ALL QUALITIES

FROM THE FINEST IMPORTED

BEAVERS, CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

DOWN TO

MEDIUM AND LOW PRICE GOODS.

THE STYLE AND FINISH

of our Goods is equal to

CUSTOM MADE.

OUR STOCK IS LARGE AND VARIED,

And the Most Desirable to select from to be found anywhere. We bought upon a

LOW GOLD BASIS,

and are not to be Undersold in this Market on GOOD GOODS, WELL MADE AND TRIMMED.

nov20 dtf BROOKS & KUGLER, No. 2 Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

MILLINERY, ETC.

SPRING MILLINERY.

NO. 50 SOUTH SALINA STREET.

Fowler & Lyons

Are now prepared to exhibit a CHOICE STOCK of

SPRING MILLINERY,

bought at the Lowest Market Rates. They are in receipt of all the novelties of the season. Their patrons are solicited to call and examine styles and leave orders.

TO COUNTRY MILLINERS.—Our wholesale stock as usual, is

COMPLETE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

ap4 dtf

L. & G. BRONNER & CO.

Are now in full receipt of their NEW STOCK of

SPRING MILLINERY

AND

STRAW GOODS,

Dress Buttons and Trimmings,

LACES,

WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

AND

Fancy Articles Generally,

PURCHASED ONLY

WITHIN THE LAST FEW DAYS,

AT THE

Very Lowest Gold Standard Price,

AND WILL BE SOLD

STRICTLY ACCORDINGLY.

For particulars, Ladies will please to call and examine for themselves. L. & G. B. CO.

P. S.—MISS WELLS, for many years with Mrs. Cook, is engaged by us as

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Her numerous friends and the Ladies generally can be waited upon by her after her return from New York, from Monday next.

Due notice will be given of our OPENING. L. & G. B. & CO.

WANTED—Experienced Milliners—One that can trim.

apl dtf L. & G. B. & CO'S.

CARPETS.

GREAT REDUCTION

ON

CARPETS.

D. McCARTHY, KEENE & CO.

HAVE THIS DAY

MARKED DOWN

THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF

CARPETS

TO MEET THE PANIC.

We have a full stock of new and desirable patterns in

WILTON, VELVET,

BRUSSELS,

THREE-PLY, INGRAINS,

MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, DOOR MATS, STAIR RODS, &C., &C.

Also a Large and Fine Stock of

Upholstery Goods,

LACES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, CURTAINS, AND CURTAIN TRIMMING,

&C., &C.

ALSO MATTRESSES, BEDS AND BEDDING, ALL AT

PANIC PRICES.

Purchasers should always bear in mind

THE SIZE AND VARIETY OF OUR STOCK

and that our Means, our Credit, and the Ability of our Partner in New York,

enables us always to

Compete with the New York Market.

We are posted every day, and every day we meet the

Downward Surge.

Please call and examine. ap3 d2w

CARRIAGES, ETC.

GREAT SALE OF CARRIAGES, AT

DUNBAR & EDWARDS.

We have now ready for sale at greatly reduced prices, the largest and best assortment of

Carriages

in this part of the country, consisting of nice Coaches, Rug-Bretts, Charlottes, Carry-alls, new style of Light Carriages for 1 or 2 horses, Top and Open Buggies, Express Wagons, Trucks, and all kinds of Second-hand Wagons, which will be sold at nearly old prices for cash or time. We also keep a

Good Livery Stable,

where Carriages and Wagons, with or without Horses, can be hired at reasonable rates.

N. B. Taking the walk from either end of the Central Railroad Depot, and going directly south, will bring you at Dunbar & Edwards Factory.

mar29 d&w2w

FURNISHING GOODS.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

KID GLOVES, ALL COLORS & SIZES,

WHITE COTTON GLOVES,

for Military use.

Fancy Collars, Linen & Paper

EMB'D POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS,

PINS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS.

FANCY TIES,

And many other new Goods, just received at

feb18 dtf CURTIS & SPENCER'S.

DRY GOODS.

DOWN THEY GO!

ANOTHER AND STILL ANOTHER SURGE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION!

D. McCARTHY, KEENE & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING DAILY

a Splendid Stock of

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Just bought under the Panic,

AT PANIC PRICES!

THE BOTTOM NEARLY ALL OUT

OUR GOODS ARE THE LAST PURCHASED AT THE LOWEST RATES,

And we do as we agreed to do,

ALWAYS KEEP WITH THE MARKET.

Everything New and Desirable in

Dress Goods, Woolen Goods, White Goods, House-keeping Goods,

LINENS, HOSIERY,

LACES AND TRIMMINGS,

PARASOLS, CURTAINS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

SHAWLS, CLOAKS,

AND MANTILLAS,

Our Cloaks and Mantillas are Equal in Style, Cutting, and Making, to the best Paris or New York Houses.

CARPETS

ARE ALSO DOWN, AND OUR STOCK IS FULL AND COMPLETE.

DO YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY ?

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE YOU BUY.

No Competition this side of New York.

mar17 dlm

LADIES' FANCY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT

LOMBARD'S LACE STORE,

NO. 2 YATES BLOCK.

IN

NEW SPRING GOODS.

NEW FRENCH CALICOES.

New French Lawns.

NEW FRENCH MARSEILLES.

New Dress Trimmings, &c.

NEW DRESS BUTTONS, &C.

New Lace Collars, Sleeves, &c.

NEW TUCK AND PUFF MUSLINS.

New and Beautiful White Goods.

SPLENDID HOOP SKIRTS.

BEAUTIFUL CORSETS.

MRS. FOY'S

New Corset Skirt Supporter,

And Other Novelties for the Season.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

BY MRS. C. W. FISKE.

mar6 d2m

BURNETT'S COLUMN.

JONAS WHITCOMB'S

Remedy for Asthma,

ROSE COLD,

HAY FEVER, &c.

The late JONAS WHITCOMB, of Boston, well-known for his sterling integrity, visited Europe a few years since for the benefit of his health, which was much impaired by frequent attacks of

SPASMODIC ASTHMA.

While in Germany, an eminent physician, who became interested in his case, promised him relief. He followed the treatment ordered, and, to his surprise and joy, his asthma instantly disappeared. He procured the recipe which had accomplished so much for him, brought it with him to this country, and it became the property of the present proprietors. This remedy has been used in thousands of the worst cases, with astonishing and uniform success; and it is now offered to the public with confidence in its merits. It contains no poisonous or injurious properties whatever, and an infant may take it with perfect safety. (See circular accompanying each bottle.)

Extract from the "Life of Washington Irving," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV., page 273:—

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment,—what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit,—'Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma,' a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

ASTHMA CURED.

EDDYTOWN, Yates Co., N. Y., May 15, 1860.

Editors Rural New Yorker:—

Seeing an inquiry in the "Rural" for a cure for that distressing disease, the Asthma, I write to let the inquirer know what has almost cured me.

I have had the spasmodic asthma fifteen years, and never found any medicine that would prevent an attack when it was coming on until I commenced taking "Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma." I commenced taking this remedy eighteen years ago, and have not had a severe paroxysm since.

"WHITCOMB'S REMEDY" has done for me all that is recommended to do.

SARAH SEELEY.

EX-PRES'T MARTIN VAN BUREN'S SUFFERINGS IN HIS LAST ILLNESS WERE GREATLY ALLEVIATED BY THE USE OF JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY, AS PROVED BY LETTERS IN OUR POSSESSION FROM HIS PHYSICIAN, AND FROM MR. VAN BUREN HIMSELF, EXPRESSING MUCH GRATIFICATION WITH THE RESULTS OF ITS USE.

Recommendatory notices might be much extended, but it is needless, because really but one theme is the burden of them all, and their general spirit is combined in the above.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE,

Is superior to all animal oils in the following particulars:

It is is a cooling Vegetable Oil. (Animal oils are heating.)

Its rapid absorption leaves little residue on the surface. (Animal oils do not possess this peculiarity in any great degree.)

It does not quickly become rancid. (Animal oils do.)

It imparts glossiness to the hair by its penetrating power, rather than by mere outward lustre. (The contrary is true with regard to animal oils.)

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL,

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

This exquisite bouquet is so highly concentrated that a few drops will leave its peculiar and delightful fragrance upon the handkerchief for many hours.

Burnett's Florimel is so delicate and pure that it will not discolor muslin, and yet so permanent in its effects that the flavor clings for weeks. It is really wonderful that so delicate a perfume should be so permanent.—*Hartford Courant.*

A NEW PERFUME.—Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co. have produced a new and most delightful perfume for the handkerchief, for which they have chosen the very appropriate name of "FORIMEL." Its odor is that of an exquisite bouquet of choice and delightful flowers, without so much of that peculiar sweetness so common in French extracts, which satiates and sickens the senses.—*Boston Transcript.*

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL.—Prepared with such exquisite skill that it successfully rivals the best foreign perfumes.—*Boston Journal.*

BURNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH,

A SUPERIOR DENTIFRICE.

The Elixir for the Teeth and Gums combines, in a concentrated form, the most desirable cleansing and astringent properties; at the same time, it contains nothing which can possibly injure the most sensitive and delicate organization.

It beautifies the teeth and gums.
It arrests decay of teeth.
It cures canker in the mouth.
It is unsurpassed as a gargle.
It acts as a detergent after smoking.
It renders the gums hard and healthy.
It neutralizes the offensive secretions of the mouth.
It imparts to the breath a fragrance purely aromatic and pleasant.
It has received the sanction and patronage of the most eminent of the dental and medical faculty.

This pleasing preparation is with confidence recommended as the best possible combination for the preservation of the teeth and gums, which art or science can produce. It is entirely free from acid or mineral salts, or anything which can in any way injure the enamel of the teeth. A single trial will establish its claims.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE WATER,

UNRIVALLED IN RICHNESS AND DELICACY OF PERFUME.

Frequent appeals have been made to us to supply a standard American Cologne of the first quality. We yield to this demand, and add Burnett's Cologne Water to our list. We believe it will be found worthy the generous confidence bestowed upon our other Toilet Preparations. It is prepared from the purest and best materials, and with the utmost care. It is offered at a small advance upon the prime cost, and at a price within the reach of every one. Without an effort on our part, it has, in a brief time, attained a large and constantly increasing sale, confirming the opinion of the best judges, that it is equal, if not superior, to the celebrated Farina.

One of the best Colognes ever made, is Burnett's, of Boston. It is equal to the Farina, and much cheaper.—Full confidence can be given it. We speak from actual experience.—*Baltimore American.*

Burnett's Cologne is equal to the best imported. It is put up in a neat and elegant style, and wins for itself a favorable place on the dressing table. Its intrinsic merits really justify the high reputation in which it is held.—*Providence Journal.*

Burnett's Cologne has attained an enviable reputation. It compares favorably with many brands of the veritable "Farina." The article is of high proof and is a [illegible] ing perfume.—*Boston Transcript.*

"THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST."

BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

Perfectly Pure, for Cooking Purposes.

Lemon, Peach, Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Celery, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, Nectarine, Cloves, Almond, Ginger (Jamaica.)

The superiority of these Extracts consists in their

PERFECT PURITY AND GREAT STRENGTH.

There is no subject which should more engross attention than the purity of the preparations which are used in flavoring the various compounds prepared for the human stomach. These extracts are warranted perfectly free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a small quantity only need be used.

BURNETT'S standard flavoring extracts are neatly put up in 2 oz., 5 oz. and 10 oz. bottles, and are for sale by the trade generally, in every principal city and town in the United States, Canadas, and the British Provinces, as well as in many other foreign countries.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is free from all impurities.

NOTICE.

Having succeeded years since in preparing the articles known as BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATIONS, we unhesitatingly express the opinion that NO BETTER ARTICLES of the kind can possibly be produced; and we are happy to find from their extensive use for more than ten years, that this opinion is abundantly confirmed. We shall maintain the STANDARD QUALITY of our manufactures, regardless of cost; and trust that their merit and attractiveness will continue to elicit the favor of the public.

We refrain from decrying other manufacturers, but, owing to the unprincipled habit of many of recommending inferior articles, which may afford them larger profits, we caution all persons to observe that our name accompanies the wrapper and label of all our standard preparations.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.

Boston, January 1, 1865.

For sale Wholesale by Kenyon, Potter & Co., and Tobey & Snow, Syracuse.

Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts are also for sale by John Crouse & Co.

DAILY JOURNAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1865.

LOCAL NEWS.

LECTURES AT CITY HALL.—Hon. Warren Chase will lecture at City Hall to-morrow at 2 and 7 o'clock. *Seats free.*

POLICE.—Justice Stevens had but one case before him this morning, that of George Bowers, who was arraigned for being drunk. He was discharged.

POSTPONEMENT.—The auction sale of the law library of the late J. N. Loomis, is postponed until Saturday, April 22d, at 7½ P. M. See advertisement in another column.

ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL.—S. B. Hoyman has been appointed Assistant Provost-Marshal General at Elmira, in the place of Gen. Haddock, removed.

PENMANSHIP.—We have been shown some fine specimens of penmanship executed by Mr C. G. Adams of Ames's Commercial College This gentleman challenges all in his line to compete with him in "flourishes," and from what we have seen we think he is hard to be beaten.

BASE BALL.—All persons that signed the call for a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Base Ball Club, are requested to call at the Central City Bank and sign the Constitution and By-Laws, before Thursday next.

F. E. CARROLL, President.
F. M. BORTA, Secretary.

GOUGH.—The Young Men's Christian Association announces a lecture by John B. Gough, to take place at Wieting Hall on Thursday evening, the 20th inst. The subject of the lecture is the one in which Mr. Gough has achieved his most brilliant triumphs, namely, "Temperance." Tickets may be obtained at the bookstores and at Hough & Morton's music store.

RECRUITING AFFAIRS.—Eight men were accepted by the surgeon yesterday, and mustered in by Capt. Wheeler. Six of them were credited to Virgil, one to Cicero, and one to Clay.

Capt. Wheeler received a telegram last evening to cease mustering in recruits. The business at the office is suspended and the office draped in mourning.

A DAY OF SORROW.—The sad and heart-sickening news which the telegrams from Washington brought us this morning, has spread a pall of gloom over the entire city. Places of business are generally closed; the public buildings and many private buildings are draped in mourning; flags, trimmed with crape, are drooping at half-mast, and on every corner groups of citizens congregate to discuss the all-absorbing topic. It is a day of sorrow and of general lamentation, and no demonstration can give an adequate expression to the public grief.

EASTER.—To-morrow is Easter Sunday, the festival of the Resurrection. It has been observed from the very beginning of Christianity, and is celebrated in every part of the Christian world with great solemnity and devotion. The custom of making presents of colored eggs is also peculiar to this season; as well as the children's game of "picking" eggs, which consists in testing the strength of the shells of eggs by striking them together until one breaks, the owner of the cracked one forfeiting his egg to the winner. In the various Christian churches which observe Lent, the festival of Easter is celebrated with unusual pomp and splendor, especially in the Roman Catholic church, where high mass is performed with the most imposing accessories of fragrant flowers, glittering lights and grand and impressive music.

BREVITIES.—The weather during most of the week has been rather disagreeable; but the news which the telegraph gave us was so inspiriting that nobody minded the weather, and it drizzled and blowed, and blowed and drizzled without eliciting a grumble.

—Improvements at the Chlorine Springs are still going on, and by the time the leaves are fairly out, this pleasant place of resort will be in its neatest trim. Pitchers, glasses and an attendant are provided at the Springs, and a charge of five cents is made for drinking, with the privilege of sipping a few mouthfuls or draining the spring, at the option of the visitor.

—The Carter Zouave Troupe had a crowded house last night, and expects another this evening. The drill of the young Zouaves is particularly admired, and their evolutions are indeed remarkable. A *Matinée* will be given this afternoon for the accommodation of the young folks.

—Professor Macallister, the great "Wizard of the World," commences a season of six nights at Shakespeare Hall on Monday evening next.

—The Concert of the Camilla Urso troupe, was well attended, considering that it was Good Friday, and the performance went off with brilliant éclat. Madame Motte and Herr Lehman showed themselves to be fine and cultivated singers, and the violin of the talented Camilla "discoursed most eloquent music."

—The Second Annual Ball of the Fire Department comes off at Shakespeare Hall on Monday evening, April 24th. Music by Samuel's Band.

—The Nineteenth Annual Ball of Empire Fire Company, No. 4, takes place on Monday evening next.

—On the same evening, at Shakespeare Hall, the Syracuse Union Guard gives it second annual ball. Music by Gehm's Band.

—Owing to the sad calamity which has befall en the nation, the concert for the benefit of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, which was announced for Wednesday evening next, is indefinitely postponed.

—Oil has been discovered in Hastings, Oswego county. A newspaper correspondent says: —"Geological savants declare that there is a diagonal belt of oil encircling the earth, and running directly through the central part of this State." Let us dig!

—The conscription wheel, that instrument of so much torture, was hung out on the side-walk at Oswego, the other day, labeled "To Let." The museum of their new Historical Society would be the proper receptacle for this obsolete invention.

—The Canal Board have adopted the toll sheet of 1864 with the exception of sand, which has been reduced from one to one-half mill.

—Fractional currency notes, raised from 5's to 50's, have made their appearance, and are calculated to deceive any one who does not closely scrutinize them.

—The sole reason why Alfred H. Pease, the pianist, did not travel with the Camilla Urso company, as he had been announced to do, was that he was afraid to trust himself on the Central. So says the Utica *Telegraph*.

—"Monkey roosts" is what the ladies now call the corners at which so many men stand to stare the fair demoiselles out of countenance. "Monkey roosts" is good. There are several "roosts" and a great many monkeys in this city.

—The last number of the Clyde, Wayne county, *Times* contains the following announcement: —"Uncle Sam has put his conscriptive hand on the editor and foreman of this office. There will be no paper next week, and probably no more at all by the present publisher. If we should continue to publish after having donned the suit of blue, the people who then read the Clyde *Times* will be sure of knowing what army regulations are, in plain and uncolored wording."

—Out of respect to the memory of the late President, and because of the great sorrow which has fallen upon the nation, there will be no performance at Wieting Hall to-night. The début of Major Pauline Cushman has been postponed until Tuesday evening.

COURT RECORD.

List of Jurors for the May Circuit and Oyer and Terminer.

The following is a list of Grand and Petit Jurors drawn to-day to serve at the Circuit Court and Oyer and Terminer, to commence at the Court House in this city on the fourth Monday (the 22d) of May:—

GRAND JURORS.

Orin C. Trowbridge, farmer, Tully; Newton G. Case, merchant, Marcellus; William Haight, farmer, Skaneateles; Alfred P. Burtch, farmer, Salina; Paschal Thurber, gentleman, 4th Ward; James Harter, farmer, Manlius; Joseph A. Hoffman, printer, 2d Ward; F. W. Hill, farmer, Elbridge; Richard L. Smith, merchant, Lysander; A a Foot, farmer, Skaneateles; John Yorkey, salt man, 2d Ward; Orrin Jennings, farmer, Pompey; Calvin McIntyre, farmer, Elbridge; Theron K. Stone, merchant, 6th Ward; Eleazer A. Williams, Canal Collector, 6th Ward; J. Barker Frisbie, farmer, Lysander; G. A. Bigelow, gentleman, Lysander; Jacob Pinkerton, merchant, 5th Ward; Lines A. Wallace, farmer, Lysander; Orrin M. Titus, gentleman, 6th Ward; S. C. Gardner, farmer, Manlius; Charles T. Jerome, lawyer, Manlius; Nathaniel Miller, manufacturer, Skaneateles; Richard Savage, merchant, 4th Ward.

PETIT JURORS.

Augustus G. Wykoff, Onondaga; John Paddock, Camillus; Almon Button, Onondaga; Roswell P. Hall, LaFayette; Orrin Bishop, Pompey; Martin Mason, Skaneateles; Lorenzo Lord, Onondaga; Lorenzo Barker, Otisco; Philander Hasbrouck, Salina; Augustus Milliman, Lysander; Daniel Ostrander, Clay; John Sullivan, Camillus; Abel H. Toll, Van Buren; Gad Fellows, Onondaga; D. L. Alvord, Salina; Alburn J. Kinnie, Clay; William J. Rhodes, Marcellus; Aaron Strever, Clay; George T. Seeley, Marcellus; Seneca Eddy, Manlius; Cyrus B. or T. Sweet, Camillus; William C. Williams, Third Ward; Amos Bennett, Clay; Lucas Wilson, Clay; Orlando H. Stowell, Fabius; Edgar S. Vickery, Clay; Selah Spaulding, Marcellus; Philip Salisbury, Sixth Ward; Albert Ellis, Onondaga; Samuel J. Wells, Manlius; Edwin Clark, La Fayette; A. Caldwell Belden, Geddes; Robert Knowles, Marcellus; Daniel Becker, Cicero; Charles J. Merriman, Elbridge; William B. Ferry, Third Ward.

ONEIDA CONFERENCE.—The Oneida Methodist Conference closed its session at Skaneateles on Tuesday. The following is the official list of the appointments in the Cortland, Auburn and Cazenovia districts:—

Cortland District.—E. HOAG, P. E.—Cortland, E. Owen; Homer, A. Hall; Dryden L. Hartsough; McLean and Croton City, Wm. Adams; G[illegible] Sessions; Summer Hill, R. Home; Scott, A. C. Bowdish; Borodino, A. F. Brown; Amber, G. W. Nowland; Spafford Hollow, H. B. Smith; Tully, William H. Curtis; Preble, R. H. Clark; East Homer, S. Hinman; Cuyler, H. Meeker; McGrawville, O. L. Torry; Union Valley, I. B. Van Valkenburg; North Pitcher, R. O. Beebe; Cincinnatus, J. H. Barnard; Marathon, Wm. R. Cobb; Freetown, Delos Potter; Virgil, D. C. Dutcher; Hartford, J. W. Mills; Willett and Texas, S. Kinney; Freeville and Etna, J. G. Brooks; Georgetown, Wm. Bunnell; DeRuyter and Shed's Corners, H. O. Hall.

Auburn District.—J. T. WRIGHT, P. E.—Auburn, North street, W. C. Steel; Auburn, Wall street, R. Townsend; Owasco, J. B. Benham; Fleming, S. T. Thackaberry; Scipio, to be supplied; Union Springs, E. C. Brown; Cayuga, E. P. Eldridge; Montezuma, S. Minier; Port Byron, D. R. Carrier; Skaneateles, M. S. Wells; Elbridge, to be supplied; Moravia, H. Gee; New Hope, J. Gutsell; North Lansing, Philo Cowles; Ithaca, Aurora street, William Searls; Ithaca, Seneca street, Thomas Harroun; Varna, A. Ensign; Newfield, Elias Hoxie; Slaterville, S. Comfort; Ashbury, F. M. Warner; Ludlowville, William Jerome; Ledyard, R. C. Fox; B. I. Ives, Chaplain Auburn State Prison, and member of North Street Quarterly Conference.

Cazenovia District.—W. REDDY, P. E.—Cazenovia, Benj. Shove; Manlius, L. A. Eddy; Thos. Youngman; Fayetteville and Reservation, to be supplied; Lafayette and Apulia, W. F. Tooke; Pompey, I. Harris; Woodstock and Delphi, B. W. Hamilton; Nelson and Erieville, O. N. Hinman; Marcellus, S. Stocking; Camillus, J. Maxwell; Chittenango, S. P. Gray; Canastaraga, to be supplied; Cardiff, H. Fox; Onondaga Indian Mission, A. Brown; South Onondaga, S. M. Fisk; Canastota, J. T. Crippen; Clockville, George M. Mead; Morrisville, M. S. Hard; Peterboro, L. H. Stanley; West Eaton, A. T. Mattison; Hamilton, T. Cooper; Madison, A. M. Lake; Pratt's Hollow, T. W. Owens; Stockbridge, J. W. Mitchell; Perryville, J. B. Sheerar; Fabius, B. F. Barker; O. C. Seminary—A. S. Graves, Principal; H. F. Fiske, Professor, members of Cazenovia Quarterly Conference.

FIRE IN ROCHESTER.—The fire in Rochester yesterday morning broke out in the fourth story of J. E. Haydon's extensive furniture establishment, 74 State street, and adjoining Hamilton Block No. 2. The fire was confined to the third and fourth floors, which were filled with articles of furniture. The Fire Department turned out promptly and worked with greater efficiency than was ever known before. The main damage is confined to Mr. Haydon's stock, which was completely destroyed on the third and fourth floors. Mr. Haydon also owned the building and he has an insurance upon it of $3,500, which will cover that portion of the loss. Upon the stock he had an insurance of $9,500, which, it is thought, will be considerably less than his loss. This is the third time within five years that Mr. Haydon has suffered loss by fire. The damage by water was almost as great as that by fire, and extended to Humphrey, Percy & Co.'s, dealers in general hardware utensils, McVean & Hastings' paper store on the South, and to the American Tract Society room, S. B. Roby's harness, &c., and Mrs. M. A. Phelan's millinery establishment on the north.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.—The closing exercises of the term took place at the High School yesterday afternoon, and were attended by a large concourse of interested spectators. The room was decorated with flags, wreaths, and mottoes in evergreen, and from the center of the ceiling was suspended a gilt eagle; the decorations being the same used in the celebration on Monday. The exercises consisted of declamations, singing, and the reading of original compositions. Many of the latter evinced considerable talent upon the part of their authors, and reflected credit upon the school. The valedictory was read by Miss Hattie Leach, and was a touching and eloquent address, replete with appropriate sentiments and delivered with appropriate tone and expression. The exercises closed with the singing of a Farewell Quartette.

PASTORS' CONFERENCE.—The Pastors' Conference of the Onondaga Baptist Association will be held in Fayetteville on Tuesday, the 18th of April, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

A. C. LYON, Corresponding Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SYRACUSE.

Designated

DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Government Agents to receive

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 10-40 BONDS,

COUPONS CASHED,

FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES,

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

COUNTY BONDS,

Information given in regard to all kinds of

Government Securities,

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON REAL ESTATE.

SEVEN-THIRTY'S ON HAND

and ready for Delivery at any time.

E. B. JUDSON, President.
GEO. B. LEONARD, Cashier. jan14

Notices of the Day.

SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.—Mr. S. Kleinberger, a noted Optician from New York, is now making his second visit to our city and we would advise all our friends in want of "aids to vision" to give him a call.

When he was here a year ago we let him select a pair of spectacles for us, and now five times the price we paid for them would not induce us to part with them. He may be found for ten or fifteen days at No. 68 South Salina street. We give the notice for the benefit of our readers and not at the request of Mr. Kleinberger.—*State League.* J.

FOR SALE.—Eight hundred bushels choice seed oats at 71, 73 and 75 Furman Block, East Water street.

R. & L. L. PATTERSON.

TO THE PUBLIC.—FROM THE REV. J. LANDRETH, PASTOR OF THE M. E. CHURCH AT PULTNEYVILLE, N. Y.—I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the great skill of that noted benefactor of the afflicted, Dr. Liston. My wife had a large goitre or swelled neck, with which she had been troubled for some time, and it continued to increase in size until a short time since, when I made application to the above named physician. He treated it for her and effected a speedy cure. Also our little daughter, five years old, had both eyes crooked. We carried her to Dr. Liston, who operated on them, and thanks to his skill, they are now straight. I cheerfully recommend Dr. Liston to those requiring the services of a skillful and scientific surgeon and physician.

J. LANDRETH,
Pastor of the M. E. Church, Pultneyville, N. Y.
JANUARY 9th, 1865.

Dr. Liston will be at the Syracuse House in this city again on the 19th and 20th of this month, *two days only*, for the purpose of treating all diseases of the *Eye, Ear, Throat Catarrh* and *chronic* diseases which may be presented to him.

A CHALLENGE.—Know all men by these presents that I, C. Granderson Adams, do, (in consideration of the gaseous extravagance of men who profess to be the best writers and flourishers in the country,) hereby challenge a test of skill from any one on this continent, except D. T. Ames, of Syracuse, N. Y. All communications directed to C. Granderson Adams will meet prompt attention.

A CARD.—The subscriber having just returned from the South, offers his services to any substantial merchant in this city as an Accountant or Cashier. Has been for the past eight years in the office of P. Waggoner. Address, No. 127 Warren street.

Syracuse, April 14th, 1865. S. E. KINGSLEY.

FLOWER SEEDS.—They have come; those Choice, Everlasting, and all other kind of Flower Seeds, have arrived at Fords' great Fruit Store, corner of the Syracuse House. They have the largest and best assortment ever offered to the public. Call and see the Elephant.

Our opening of Spring styles in Bonnets and Millinery will take place on Tuesday next. It will afford the ladies a rare treat, and all should attend.

L. & G. BRONNER & CO.

N. B.—Miss Wells most respectfully invites her lady friends and acquaintances.

L. & G. BRONNER & CO.

I. O. O. F.—The next regular quarterly session of the District Grand Committee of the District of Onondaga, will be held at Odd Fellows Hall, in this city, on Wednesday, April 19, 1865, at one o'clock P. M. Past Grands are requested to attend.

By order, THOS. B. McCHESNEY, Sec'y.

"One morn a Peri at the gate
Of Eden stood, disconsolate."

No wonder; she had used her last bottle of Sterling's Ambrosia, and the article was scarce on account of the immense demand for it.

DR. CHILTON'S SPECIFIC.—For the prevention and cure of complaints incidental to Females. As a Specific in cases of debility, ulceration, pain in the back, spine and side, palpitation, hysteria, obstructed menses, leucorrhœa, prolapsus uteri, and all kindred diseases, it is without a rival.

J. C. CHILTON, M.D.

Sold by Tobey & Snow, No 30 East Genesee street.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY OF DR. E. D. WILLIAMS, Room A, Wieting block, Syracuse, N. Y. Dr. Williams gives his whole attention to the diseases of the eye and ear, and that distressing and fatal disease, Catarrh. He performs all operations upon these organs, such as for *Cataracts, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, Closed Tear Ducts, and for Deafness, Noises and Running in the Ears*, and all other diseases affecting the head, throat and lungs, which would lead to consumption, and end in death.

A close examination will be given in every case. Many remarkable cures of Catarrh performed.

FLORENCE'S SPIRIT FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair to its original color, prevents its falling out, and gives it a glossy and youthful appearance.

TOBEY & SNOW, Sole Agents,
30 East Genesee street

DRAFTED MEN.—The undersigned having had much experience in drawing affidavits and papers for exemptions, &c., during the last two years, would say to those persons interested, that he is with the Bounty Committee at No. 8 Pike Block, where he is prepared to draw affidavits and answer such questions as he is able, relative to drafted men. He is also a Commissioner of Deeds. WM. C. ANDERSON.

Deafness, Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Catarrhal Affections of the Throat, Chronic Catarrh,

Catarrh of the Tympanic Mucous Membrane, Obstructions of the Eustachian Tube, cured! Cross-eye straightened in one minute, and every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid attended to by [illegible]

At his Institute, No. 2 (Second Floor) Collins Block. Four Doors East of the Post-Office.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF SYRACUSE.

NO. 15 SOUTH SALINA STREET,

(Syracuse House Block.)

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $300,000

United States Depository, and

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT,

Has on hand, ready for delivery,

10-40 AND 5-20 BONDS.

FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES,

The Popular

7-30 TREASURY NOTES,

Which can be converted at maturity into 6 per Cent. GOLD BEARING BONDS.

Certificates of Indebtedness,

AND OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COUNTY BONDS,

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

JAMES MUNROE, President.
F. H. WILLIAMS, Cashier. jan12

MOULDING & CARVING.

PLANING AND MOULDING.

SANFORD & SON,
(Formerly E. T. Hayden & Co.)

SYRACUSE PLANING AND MOULDING MILLS,

CORNER OF JAMES AND PEARL STS.

Planing and Matching Done on Short Notice.

We also keep on hand a Large Assortment of House Builder's Mouldings, and stick to order any desired shape. Scroll Sawing, Shaping, Daniels Planing, and in fact all kinds of Wood Working Machinery.

HOUSE AND CHURCH BRACKETS AND IRREGULAR SHAPED MOULDINGS

made to order. The attention of Farmers, and Mechanics erecting Buildings in the country, is particularly called to this Establishment, as time and money can be saved by doing so.

R. R. SANFORD. [july28dawtf] J. T. SON.

COAL.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA & WESTERN R. R. CO. will, until further notice, retail their

CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL

at the following rates, delivered in any part of the city:—

	Ton.	½ Ton.	¼ Ton.
Lump	$10.15	$5.28	$2.84
Grate	10.24	5.32	2.96
Egg	10.50	5.45	2.92
Stove	11.00	5.70	3.02
Chestnut	10.10	5.25	2.82

Forty cents per bushel for all kinds.

Above prices are for the nett ton of 2000 pounds.

Cartage for a full ton is charged for any quantity less than a ton.

Office and Yard on Clinton street, near the Binghamton Depot.

Terms, strictly [illegible], when ordered.

Syracuse, Nov. 2. E. B. HOLDEN, Agent.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS TAKE NOTICE.—Sealed Proposals will be received until May 1st, for the erection of a Whipple Bridge across the west branch of Limestone Creek, in the village of Fayetteville. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on the undersigned, at Fayetteville April 4, 1865.

O. D. BLANCHARD,
ap4 dtd Sec. Fay. and Syracuse Plank Road Co.

NOTICE TO SALT MANUFACTURERS.

For sale TWO COAL BLOCKS, in perfect order Geddes. For particulars enquire of

M. BELDEN
mar29 dlm 12 S. Salina Street, Syracuse

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT No. 139 E. Fayette street, five minutes' walk from the Post Office. The house is entirely new. The reason for selling is the proprietor is going West. Enquire on the premises. ap13 dlw

STORE TO RENT.—THE SECOND STORE south of the Onondaga House, North Salina street, now occupied by T. Sullivan Possession May 1, 1865.

W. A. ROBINSON.

N. B. Also Vacant Lot for Coal or Lumber Yard, on Church street and Oswego canal. ap13 dtf

COUNTY BOUNTIES.—Accepted Orders of the Bounty Committee on the County Treasurer, up to and including acceptance No. 108, will be paid on presentation.

D. P. PHELPS,
April 11, 1865. dtf County Treasurer.

FOR SALE—A CRACKER MACHINE, Five Sets of Cutters, good as new. Apply at 49 Durnet street. ap14 dtf

INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS, Act approved June 30, 1864, with amendments to March, 1865, Index and References, at WYNKOOPS'.

MARRIAGES.

EATON—BRILLS—By the Rev. G. P. Jones, April 13th, 1865, Mr. H. H. Eaton to Miss M. E. Brills, all of Clay.

DEATHS.

WHITE—In this city, April 14th inst., Mrs. Amelia M. White, widow of the late Dr. M. M. White, aged 57 years.

The funeral services will be attended at the late residence of deceased, No. [illegible] Warren street, on Monday, the 17th, at 3 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

JONES—In Camillus, April 13th, of diphtheria, Horace D., son of William and Elizabeth Jones, aged 12 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT Business man of the right kind, liberal inducements will be offered. Address H. M. M. This office. ap15 dlt*

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS DRESS MAKERS. Apply at PRICE & WHEELER'S Cloak and Mantilla Store, 64 South Salina St. ap15 dtf

GREAT AUCTION—THERE WILL BE sold at Public Auction, at the late residence of Ansel Frost, deceased, one mile west of Geddes, on Tuesday, April 18th, at [illegible] A. M., nineteen valuable Cows, two Horses, Farming Tools, and a large lot of very fine Fruit Trees, of every variety, prepared for transplanting. A liberal credit will be given. ap15 d2t

GAS FITTING.

GAS FIXTURES IN GREAT VARIETY,

STEAM FITTING, STEAM GOODS,

Of all kinds.

PLUMBING.

A large assortment of articles for WATER WORK.

PIPES FOR CITY WATER,

INTRODUCED TO BUILDINGS FROM THE STREET.

Work done by experienced workmen, in any part of the State.

No. 5 Townsend Block,

East Water Street.

ap15 d3m F. E. CARROLL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The Valuable and select

Law Library,

Formerly owned by the late Joseph W. Loomis, will be sold at

Public Auction,

At the Rooms of E. Prendergast,

NO. 66 EAST GENESEE STREET,

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 22D,

at 7½ o'clock.

The Books are in a fine state of preservation, and the sets are complete. The Library is well selected, comprising many of the best works now in use by the profession. The Library is now located at the office of Judge Spencer, and may be examined by all who desire.

Mrs. EUNICE LOOMIS,
Administratrix of the estate of J. W. Loomis, deceased.
E. PRENDERGAST, Auctioneer.

Syracuse, April 15 dtd.

WIETING HALL.

M'LLE DE KATOW.......................MR. WEHLI.

For One Night Only.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to inform the public of Syracuse and vicinity that he has succeeded, at a large expense, in making arrangements with the wonderful Russian Violoncellist,

M'lle HELINE DE KATOW,

And the eminent Pianoforte Virtuoso and Composer,

Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI,

To give One Grand Concert, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 21st.

Both these Artists have met with the most unprecedented success in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities, where they have over fifty Concerts, during their short stay in the United States,

Mme. HENRIETTE BEHRENS,

The Young American Prima Donna, will assist on the occasion.

Musical Director and Conductor, S. BEHRENS.

This will positively be the only Concert given by these musical celebrities, as they are shortly returning to Europe.

Admission, including Reserved Seats, 75 cents

For sale at T. Hough's Music Store, commencing Wednesday, April 19th.

Doors open at 7¼. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

Chickering's Grand Pianos will be used on this occasion. ap15 dlw

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATWOOD'S PATENT DRILLING MACHINE

Pile Driver,

AND

HYDRAULIC SAND PUMP.

PRACTICAL TESTS having fully demonstrated the superiority of this machine over all others for the purpose of sinking Oil Wells, the undersigned is now prepared to receive orders for the same.

This machinery comprises everything requisite for the boring of oil wells, excepting the STEAM ENGINE and CAST IRON DRIVING PIPE, (but will be furnished, if desired, at a reasonable price,) and dispenses with the use of the Derrick Rope, Bull Wheel and other cumbrous and expensive fixtures now in use, and is so arranged, being constructed on wheels and portable, that it can be easily removed for the purpose of sinking wells in different localities.

THE DETRITUS is removed from the well by our Patent [illegible] from the boring. This process not only removes all the detritus in from 5 to 10 minutes, but likewise effectually clears out and opens all the small oil veins that are so often entirely closed up by the old process of sand pumping.

WITH THIS MACHINE and a practical engineer, a well can be sunk from 400 to 600 feet within a period of from 15 to 30 days after the soil pipe has been driven.

Arrangements are being made for the construction and delivery of these machines at New York, Norwich, Newburg, N. Y., and Pittsburg, Pa.

For further information, price, terms, &c., address

SIMEON LELAND,
ap6dcodawcow3m Metropolitan Hotel, New York.

FOR SALE.

Six Good Work Horses,

1 4-YEAR OLD COLT,

TWO LUMBER WAGONS, (ONE NEW,)

1 Set Heavy Team Harness, (Second hand,)

ONE SET LIGHT DRIVING HARNESS,

1 SET SINGLE LIGHT HARNESS,

ONE 3-SPRING GROCERY WAGON.

Inquire at OLMSTED & JONES'S.
ap15 dlw*

PREMIUM SODA WATER.

R. G. PERRIN

Would return thanks to the public for their very liberal patronage during the last season, and at the same time assures them that he has supplied himself with a

VERY LARGE STOCK OF

BOTTLES AND MATERIALS,

And is prepared to fill all orders for his

Premium Soda Water,

At the Shortest Notice.

Orders solicited through the Postoffice, or at Bottling Works, No. 18 CEDAR STREET,
ap10 dlw* Syracuse, N. Y.

GREAT SALE OF NURSERY STOCK.

The entire stock of the HIGHLAND NURSERIES located near this city are now offered for sale at greatly reduced prices, to close out the concern.

The stock is large and thrifty, and consists of

DWARF AND STANDARD APPLES,

PEARS, CHERRIES AND PLUMS,

a great variety of Shrubbery and Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, Roses, Bulbous Plants, and Perennials,

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, GRAPES, BLACKBERRY PLANTS,

and everything usually kept in a

Well Stocked Nursery.

The attention of Nurserymen is especially called to our stock, as there is included many thousand one to two year. [ap4 dtf] N. S. GERE, Agt.

NOTICE.

To our friends and the public generally—Charles, the Great Tonsorial, thoroughly Experienced Artists, having taken occupation, April 3d, of the Hair Dressing Saloon formerly occupied by Nicholas Haber, in the Depot Block, first door west of Dalton & Reynolds's Railroad Dining Saloon, would notify the public that we have newly fitted up the Saloon in first class style, and have employed first-class artists. We guarantee to all our patrons, with great respect, satisfaction. And I notify the public that I have traveled the large cities East and West of Syracuse, and consider myself a thorough, experienced artist. Please give us a call. Come one and all.

CHAS. F. WALCH,
ap14 d2t* CHAS. BALLWAY.

ALBANY STEAM LOOKING GLASS Works.

Looking-Glasses,

OVAL FRAMES, GILT, ROSEWOOD AND BLACK WALNUT MOULDINGS, PIER GLASSES, &C.,

at Wholesale, as LOW as any establishment in this country. [ap6 d6m*] JAMES BURTON & CO.

FOR SALE—A SMALL PLEASANT HOUSE, corner of Hawley and Howard streets, (near the Grove. Lot 4 rods front by 6 rods deep, covered with

Choice Fruit, Shrubbery, and Vines.

A fine row of LARGE ELMS around the outside.

Persons desiring to purchase, will please call at my Photograph Gallery, No. 64 South Salina st.

ap15 dtmay1 Mrs. C. L. GLOVER.

CLAIRVOYANCE.

MRS. H. B. LEONARD,

Will remain at the Globe Hotel, Room 75, a few days longer. Her astonishing success in the examination of disease, advice about business matters, lost property, delineation of character, has excited the greatest interest among those who have been fortunate enough to secure her examinations. Call and test for yourselves her clear sight. ap15 d4t

PIANO FORTE

At a Bargain,

In ROSEWOOD CASE, AND IN PERFECT ORDER. A first class instrument, will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 13 North West street. 1p10 dlw*

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

Seven-Thirty Loan.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 Loan, and its *exemption from State and municipal taxation adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

ONE CENT PER DAY ON A $50 NOTE.						
TWO CENTS	"	"	"	"	$100	"
TEN	"	"	"	"	$500	"
20	"	"	"	"	$1000	"
$1	"	"	"	"	$5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to the 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantage will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case in closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.

Subscriptions will be received by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SYRACUSE.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF SYRACUSE.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF SYRACUSE.

feb11 d&w3m

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

38 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

ARE

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENTS,

FOR THE SALE OF THE

Popular 7-30 Loan.

Under the recent arrangement of the Treasury Department with Mr. JAY COOKE, General Subscription Agent.

Checks and Drafts on New York, Legal Tender Notes and National Bank Notes may be remitted in payment. We also receive all Legal Tender *Five per Cent.* Notes, and allow the *accrued interest to day of subscription.*

The 7-30 Notes will be forwarded by express, free of charge, to all points reached by the express companies.

Orders may be forwarded to us direct, or through your nearest bank or banker.

Persons visiting the city will find a full assortment of the notes on hand, at our office for immediate delivery.

Orders by mail should be accompanied with the address in full to which the notes are to be forwarded.

We also keep on hand, and buy and sell at market rates all kinds of UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and individuals received on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
fedlldaw3m BANKERS, 38 Wall Street, New York.

On or about the 1st of May we shall remove to the commodious offices, No. 5 Nassau street, Continental Bank Building, now occupied by the 3d National Bank.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000, Paid In,

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND SPECIAL AGENT FOR JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

WILL DELIVER 7-30 NOTES, FREE OF CHARGE,

by express, in all parts of the country, and receive in payment Checks on New York, Philadelphia and Boston, current bills, and all five per cent. interest notes, with interest to date of subscription. Orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to.

This Bank receives the accounts of Banks and Bankers on favorable terms; also of individuals keeping New York accounts.

J. U. ORVIS, President.
mar1 d&w3m J. T. HILL, Cashier.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,

BANKERS,

54 WILLIAM STREET, COR. PINE,

New York.

DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

New 7-30 LOAN for immediate delivery in sums to suit, in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, bearing date August 15, 1865.

Banks and Bankers supplied at usual discount.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness Bought and Sold.

Stocks purchased and sold at Board of Brokers.

Business paper discounted as usual. feb25 d&w3m

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF SYRACUSE.—By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank is made a Permanent Depository and a Financial Agent of the United States, authorized to receive Deposits of all Public Monies, except receipts from customs. Syracuse, March 18, 1864.

mar18 dtf JAMES MUNROE, Pres't.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

NO. 129 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Will receive Subscriptions to the New 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6's of 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES, converted into 6's of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms. nov7 dtf

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL SURGERY.

DRS. WESTCOTT & PALMER,

103 SOUTH SALINA STREET,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

DR. WESTCOTT would announce to his patients and friends that after a detention from his office of several months, (partially from illness and partially from absence from the city,) he is now devoting his whole time and attention to his professional business, and will be found in his office at all reasonable hours, ready to serve them.

He would also announce to the public that he has associated with him in the practice of Dental Surgery, Dr. S. B. Palmer, whom he takes pleasure in recommending as a gentleman of skill and experience in his profession.

Special attention will be given to several branches of Dental Surgery which we think have generally been too much overlooked—such as *regulating* teeth, operations for cleft palates, &c.

N. B.—Persons desiring our operations will please notify us, and receive an appointment, at least one week ahead.

A. WESTCOTT
nov10 d&wtf S. B. PALMER.

LECTURES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

John B. Gough

Will Lecture at

WIETING HALL,

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 20TH, 1865.

Subject—"TEMPERANCE."

Doors open at 7 o'clock, Lecture to commence at 8.

Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the Book-stores, Hough & Morton's Music Store, and at W. E. Abbott's Store.

ap14 dtd

WANTS.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN, single or married; if married, without children. None need apply unless sober, industrious and obliging. Enquire at the THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
ap14 dlw. Between 11 and 2 o'clock.

AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL THE GREAT work, "LIFE AND DEATH IN REBEL PRISONS." Soldiers, Ladies, any one can sell it.

H. E. GOODWIN,
ap13 d2t* 18 Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

WANTED.—ONE LARGE SECOND HAND SAFE, of superior quality.
Also, a superior second hand OFFICE DESK and TABLE. Address P. O. Drawer No. 243. ap13 d2w

WANTED — GOOD CARRIAGE BLACKSMITHS and PAINTERS can find immediate employment at our Factory.

mar4 dtf DUNBAR & EDWARDS.

SALESMEN WANTED.

SALARIES OR COMMISSIONS, as may be agreed upon, will be given to a number of men, to solicit and fill orders in New York, adjoining States and the Canadas, for

SUPERIOR BOOKS & ENGRAVINGS

sold *exclusively* by Canvassing Agents. The following are some of the Works: "Cyclopedia of Modern Travel," by Bayard Taylor. "Gunn's New Family Physician, or Home Books of Health." "Fleetwood's Life of Christ," and Engravings, "Christ Blessing Little Children," from Sir Charles Eastlake's painting, on steel by Samuel Sartain. "Home on a Furlough," from Schussele's Painting by John Sartain. "Childs Prayer," portraits of George and Martha Washington, and President Lincoln. Those preferred who can engage for two or three years. For further particulars apply to R. H. CURRAN, Wholesale Dealer in Subscription Works, on Now Main, corner of Scio street, Rochester, N. Y. jan12 dtf

OPTICAL.

PRESERVE YOUR EYESIGHT!

At the request of many of the citizens of Syracuse,

MR. S. KLEINBERGER,

OPTICIAN,

has consented to make a SECOND VISIT. He offers the Public his improved

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,

with the finest Spheroidal Lenses, suited for every age and condition of the Visual Organs.

The following commendation is given by the most leading citizens of Syracuse:—

Mr. S. Kleinberger, a Hungarian gentleman, has come to our city on a professional visit, for a short time only. He has brought us high recommendations from most respectable sources as a gentleman and a very skillful optician. We hope our fellow-citizens will give him a cordial welcome, and avail themselves of his ability to aid them by that important art in which we are sure he is an adept.

Rev. A. Thayer, Jas. Chandler, M. D.
Wm. A. Hawley, M. D., H. H. Cator, M. D.,
A. B. Shipman, M. D., Geo. W. Cook, M. D.,
Lyman Clary, M. D., Wm. E. Abbott,
Rev. S. J. May.

Office at Mr. J. K. Starin's Hosiery Store, No. 68 South Salina street, in the Butler Block. mar15 dlm

EDUCATIONAL.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.

MADAME de FOURCAULD BROUGHTON

Takes pleasure in announcing to her friends that she will re-open her

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

on the 8th of April, 1865, at 30 East Jefferson street.

In accordance with the wishes of many of her patrons, she has added to her School a

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION IN COMMON AND HIGHER ENGLISH, LATIN AND GERMAN,

which will be conducted by a lady who has had several years' experience as teacher in some of the first Seminaries of the State. Madame Broughton gratefully acknowledges her indebtedness to her friends for their former patronage, and hopes they will be led to continue it by the increased facilities her school will afford for obtaining a complete education.

Instruction in French, German, Latin and English, $10 per term of eleven weeks. For French alone, from $4.00 to $6.00. No deduction made for absence except in cases of protracted sickness. ap7 d2w

BOARD OF EDUCATION ROOMS,
SYRACUSE, April 3, 1865.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION of Teachers applying for positions in the public schools of the city for the coming year, will be held at the High School Rooms on

TUESDAY, APRIL 18TH.

Commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

The appointments by the Board will be made from the list of Teachers passing a satisfactory examination. No other names will be considered on the list of applicants.

All teachers desiring to be examined for positions for the coming year are expected to be present.

JOHN H. FRENCH,
ap3 dawtd Superintendent of Schools.

PAINTS AND OILS.

WHITE LEAD.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.,

of New York,

Manufacturers of PURE WHITE LEAD, Dry and in Oil, RED LEAD, LITHARGE, Glass-makers' Red Lead, etc.

Also, LINSEED OIL, Raw, Boiled and Refined.

For sale by Druggists & Dealers generally, and by

ROBERT COLGATE & Co.,
General Agents,
287 Pearl St., NEW YORK.

LUMBER.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

The undersigned have entered into a partnership for carrying on the

Lumber Business,

at the old stand of J. Coburn & Co., on the canal, between Townsend and McBride streets, directly opposite Cobb, Herrick & Co.'s Foundry, where they keep constantly on hand an assortment of Lumber, Lath and Shingles. Also a choice lot of Black Walnut, all thicknesses.

SAMUEL TATE,
mar9 d3m JAMES COBURN.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! LUMBER!!

LUMBER!

PLANING MILL! PLANING MILL

C. H. BAKER & CO.,

JAMES STREET, SYRACUSE.

1865. D. McCARTHY, **1865.**

EXTENSIVE LUMBER YARD

AND

PLANING MILL,

CORNER LOCK AND CANAL STS., SYRACUSE, N.Y.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of

PINE,	OAK,	CHERRY,
HEMLOCK,	BLACK WALNUT,	MAPLE,
ASH,	WHITEWOOD,	BEECH,
HICKORY,	BASWOOD,	BIRCH,

Shaved and Sawed Pine, Hemlock, Cedar and Spruce Shingles, and best Pine Lath, at lowest rates. Dealers and builders are invited to call.

Bills of lumber planed and sawed to order on short notice, at reduced prices. A large quantity of seasoned planed and matched Flooring and Ceiling, always on hand. mar18 d&wtjan1

LOST.

$100 REWARD—LOST ON SATURDAY night, in Syracuse, or between Syracuse and Liverpool, a

$500 BILL, GREENBACK.

The above reward will be paid for its return to this office, or to ARTHUR INGERSOLL,
ap10 dlw* Liverpool.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE. — STEAM BOILER, 21 FEET 4 inches long, 29 inches diameter, with two direct flues, 8¼ inches diameter. For further particulars call on

C. C. BRADLEY & SON,
feb23 dtf Corner Wyoming and Marcellus Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL BALL OF

CATARACT FIRE COMPANY No. 4,

ON EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1865, at

PFOHL'S HALL.

TICKETS..................................$1 00.

ap13 dtd MUSIC BY SAMUEL'S BAND.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL

OF THE

Fire Department,

WILL BE HELD AT

SHAKESPEARE HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 24TH.

Tickets..................................$1 00

No Ladies will be admitted without invitation cards.

Tickets can be obtained by calling on

P. ECKEL
ap14 dtd At City Clerk's Office.

SHAKESPEARE HALL.

RETURN OF THE FAVORITES.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

April 13, 14, and 15.

The Carter Zouave Troupe,

BERGER FAMILY,

AND

YOUNG FEMALE BRASS BAND,

Will give Three of their

SELECT ENTERTAINMENTS,

AS ABOVE.

TICKETS 30 Cents. GALLERY 50 Cents.
L. M. W. STEERE, Agent.
ap10 d6t

ILLUSIONS! WONDERS!! MIRACLES!!!

The Great Event of the Season

SHAKESPEARE HALL.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCING APRIL 17TH, 1865.

GRAND MUSICAL AND PRESENTATION SOIREE

PROF. J. M. MACALLISTER,

THE GREAT

Wizard of the World,

and the most Miraculous

ILLUSIONIST OF THE AGE!!

Will make his apperance in his Grand

SOIREE MAGIQUE ET MYSTERIEUSE,

Entitled a Night amid the

Wonders of the Magic World.

The Management wishing to make this establishment the most attractive entertainment in this country, will distribute to his audience every evening

100 ONE HUNDRED 100

ELEGANT AND COSTLY PRESENTS.

Valued at from 50 Cents to $100 00.

TICKETS..................................35 Cents.

☞ For full particulars see Illuminated Posters and Programmes. ap15 dt22

MEDICAL.

U. C. R.—T. A.—E. R.—AND C. R.

THE GREAT REMEDIES OF THE AGE.

☞ HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY—For all Throat and Lung Complaints. Small bottles 25 cents; Large do 50 cents.

☞ HUNNEWELL'S TOLU ANODYNE—The great Remedy for Asthma, Neuralgia, Pains in Menstruation, and all Nervous Complaints. 50 cents per bottle.

☞ HUNNEWELL'S ECLECTIC PILLS—Cure all derangements of the Stomach or Bowels without the slightest Griping, a point the importance of which cannot be over-estimated. The dose, a Single Pill, never more than two, and so very small, make them most valuable in every family. 25 cents per bottle.

☞ HUNNEWELL'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY—A radical cure for this heretofore called incurable complaint. Price One Dollar per Bottle.

The testimonials in my possession, to be seen by all, will remove every doubt of the perfect character of the above named preparations, and to publish which would only cause them to be classed with the thousands published in newspapers, and not a fraction of them of the least character. I beg inspection of such at my office, confidence to test the preparations, and correspondence from all.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL,
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
Practical Chemist and [illegible], 9 Commercial Wharf, [illegible]

☞ Sold by all Wholesale [illegible] Medicine.

☞ The preparations [illegible] any quantity by Express, or [illegible]

☞ More full and particular [illegible] given in notices to follow this, [illegible]

ap11 deodawlm

THE MOST HORRIBLE DE[illegible] THE BONES OF THE HEAD—[illegible] POSED—THE BLOOD VESSELS TO BE [illegible] BONES OF THE FACE DENUDED—DEEP AND [illegible] STRUCTIVE ULCERS OVER THE BODY—COMPLETE PROSTRATION — THE PATIENT NOT ABLE TO MOVE HIS LIMBS—HORRIBLE DEFORMITY OF his FEATURES.

Mr. John Tripp, whose remarkable cure is certified to by his own affidavit below, may be seen in this city, where he is well known, at the shoe store of Merwin Tripp, Cook Block, Railroad street, for one or two weeks.

I, JOHN TRIPP, of the city of Syracuse, N. Y., solemnly swear that I have suffered the greatest agonies a human being could possibly stand for 11 years. Drs Powers and Stuart, two eminent physicians of Syracuse, exhausted their skill to cure me, but in vain. Professor March, of Albany, pronounced me incurable. In the Albany Hospital received no benefit. Swallowed hundreds of bottles of Sarsaparilla syrup, life balsam, iodine water, &c., &c. The whole front bone rotted away, denuded the brain; the bones of my face were denuded; my whole face, nose ears, and different parts of my body, arms, legs, were one mass of ulcers. I was completely prostrated; as helpless as an infant. I had lost the use of my arms from rheumatism. There are no words to express my sufferings; neither can I find words to express my gratitude to my benefactor, Dr. Heine. I was poor and helpless when I applied to Dr. Heine—had expended over $2 000. I sincerely hope that the poor sufferers in and out of our hospitals, will call and see me, behold my disfigured features and head, and they would be astonished at the most wonderful result of the treatment. This was accomplished in six weeks, just think, after eleven years horrible suffering. JOHN TRIPP.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 9th day of January, 1865.

W. H. RIBLET,
Notary Public, 3d av., cor. of 9th st.

N. B.—The bones of my head can be seen at the office of Dr. Heine, No. 51 East 11th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

ap11 dlw

DRYDEN SPRINGS HOUSE.

A HOME FOR INVALIDS.

MISS NIVISON having purchased the Dryden Springs property, the buildings are being refitted, and will again open to the public on the 1st of April, 1865. The intention is, to render this Institution a branch of the work at "Cascadilla Place," and in every particular a *Model Home* for invalids. Miss Nivison will attend personally to the medical treatment, while extraordinary facilities are provided for the careful and efficient nursing of the sick. Also a course of instruction, commencing the 1st of June, will be opened to medical students, comprising not only the science of medicine, but practical discipline in the care and treatment of the sick—thus offering rare opportunity to women wishing to qualify themselves for the duties of nurse or physician.

Arrangements are made for two classes, paying and beneficiary students; both classes will be provided with board in the institution.

Patients will furnish themselves with the following articles: two comfortables, one flannel blanket, one linen or cotton sheet, six towels. Friends of patients can always be accommodated with meals, lodgings, horse-keeping, &c., and will be charged with the same.

Persons out of the house wishing to consult Miss Nivison professionally, will call either between 9 and 11 A. M. or after 3 P. M. The price of each consultation at the house, either with or without prescription, $1.00.

Arrangements not yet being perfected at Ithaca for receiving invalids, Miss Nivison will open her house at "Cascadilla Place" for the coming season, only to visitors. Patients or students wishing further particulars will address MISS S. S. NIVISON,

Dryden Springs, Tompkins Co., N. Y.,
or "Cascadilla Place," Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N. Y.
ap11 dlw

DR. WM. E. HOYT'S

OLD ESTABLISHED ALLOPATHIC

PRIVATE HOSPITAL,

MYRES BLOCK,

Syracuse, N. Y.,

Where he has for the last 12 years devoted himself to the treatment of

PRIVATE AND FEMALE DISEASES,

with such great success, can still be consulted by both male and female, on all diseases of a private nature. A word to the afflicted: If you want relief and health, don't be deceived by advertising quacks, who throng our large cities and deceive the unfortunate, but consult Dr. WM. E. HOYT, at his old established Hospital in the Myres Block, and be cured.

Remember that DR. WM. E. HOYT is the only permanently established and responsible Physician in Central New York, that treats Private Diseases, and his practice extends through every State in the Union. SEE THE CERTIFICATES AND LETTERS the Doctor has in his office, from patients over all the United States, for the cures he has performed.

☞ NO CURE NO PAY ☜

TO THE LADIES.

I am also agent for DR. DUMAS'S CELEBRATED AMMIE DE FEMME. The efficacy of this medicine, which is in a liquid form and devoid of anything injurious is unparalleled in the history of Medicine. This Ammie de Femme originates a healthy menstrual flow when used and never fails to remove all obstructions. Ladies in certain situations must not use it, for it will produce Miscarriage. Price $5.00, sent by mail, or at my office.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A Book on Private Diseases and Diseases of the Skin, by W. E. Hoyt. It tells all the symptoms and the method of treatment. Illustrated with cuts. Sent to any address on the receipt of four red stamps.

There are other physicians in the city by the same name. SO DON'T BE MISTAKEN.

Remember the place, Myres Block.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. This office is not open on Sundays. sep10 d&wtm*

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between F. H. Loomis and Lyman Cook, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. H. LOOMIS.
LYMAN COOK.

The undersigned will continue the wholesale Coffee and Spice business in his own name, at the old stand of Loomis & Cook, Nos. 91 and 93 East Genesee street.

Syracuse, April 3, 1865. LYMAN COOK.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of Wm. F. Gere, Son & Co., is this day dissolved. Dated March 30, 1865.

mar30 d6w* WM. F. GERE,
WM. C. GERE,